

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

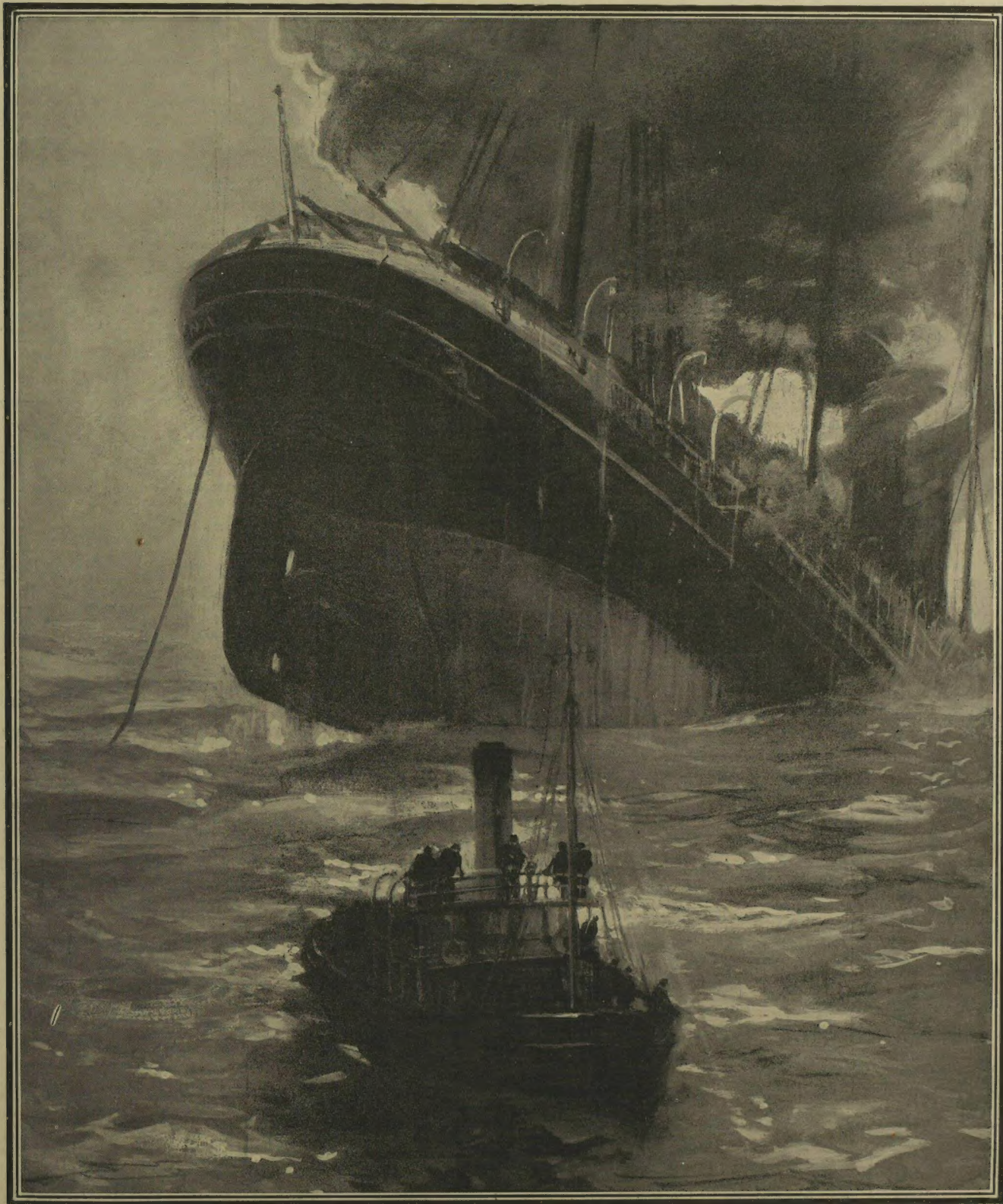
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SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1912.

SIXPENCE.

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FROM DETAILS SUPPLIED BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE TUG "ALERT": THE SINKING OF THE P. AND O. LINER "OCEANA"  
SOME SIX HOURS AFTER BEING IN COLLISION WITH THE "PISAGUA."

As we note elsewhere, the collision between the "Oceana" and the "Pisagua" took place soon after four in the morning of Saturday, March, 16. Passengers and crew were taken off her; then the Newhaven tug "Alert" took her in tow with the idea of getting her to Dover Harbour. She had been moved for a mile or two when her list became such that the captain and the pilot, the officers, and those members of the crew who had

remained aboard her had to take to the tug. Not long after this the cables were cut, and a little later the "Oceana" settled down slowly, until she heeled right over, her stern appearing above the water. At that moment, there seemed to be an explosion, for a considerable column of smoke came from the vessel. After she sank, her masts showed above water. On the 19th a German steamer collided with them and carried away two.

DRAWN BY CECIL KING, R.B.A., OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT EASTBOURNE, FROM DETAILS SUPPLIED BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE TUG "ALERT."



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## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

### THE COMING OF SPRING.

THE ordinary observer duly notes the oncoming of spring by the signs of the renewal of plant-life which are everywhere apparent. But beyond this chronicling of the earth's early decoration, few of us think of the tremendous expenditure of energy of which the plant world is the seat, in respect of its annual rehabilitation. We note how our early spring flowers have come to flourish in a temperature which would prove fatal to their successors of the warmer days. The snowdrop and crocus have solved the problem of successful living so far as external conditions are concerned. They possibly represent the survival of a plant ancestry which was able to accommodate its life to inclement ice-ages and untoward states, just as the holly leaves and those of other evergreens have evolved a staying-power in winter when other leaves have long since parted company with the parent stem, and have fallen and decayed, adding thus to the fertility of the soil. Where plants spring early into flower, nature provides a store of reserve food-material on which, as on a deposit receipt at the bank of nutrition, a levy may be made for growing material. For it is true, both of the realm of life and of that of non-living matter, that in order to develop energy you have got to provide ways and means for its evolution.

We see the use and function of such structures in plants as bulbs and tubers, wherein may be stored up material in the shape of starch, for future use. This is the storage-form of what we may call the reserve material of the plant. When, however, it has to be realised, drawn upon, and put to active use, the starch is converted into soluble substances of which sugar is the chief, and in this latter form is distributed to the tissues for food, and necessarily for the production of the energy which gives us, successively, our leaf, flower, and fruit. Plants which are perennial in their growth develop tubers and bulbs; in others, a store of nutriment is laid up in the seeds. It is somewhat foreign to the popular conception of plant life to think of digestion as being represented in its tissues, but assimilation of food is as marked a feature of the vegetable world as of the animal series, just as respiration, or "breathing," is also represented, typically, in the plant creation. That which must never be forgotten is that the essential living substance of the plant is protoplasm. True, this basis of life may and does differ in many respects, characterised chiefly by its actions, from that of animal tissues. But it is living matter, none the less, subject to all the laws and conditions which we know to regulate its growth and its reproduction wherever it appears as the conducting substance of vitality.

The energy-development in plant life which marks the advent of spring must attain proportions of amazing extent. It is, of course, largely hidden from us, but the scientific use of the imagination may readily picture what all the budding of leaves must imply in the way of vital work. The silence of the forest is only illusory after all. As was once remarked, if our ears could be strengthened and our hearing powers intensified, as the power of the eye is enlarged by aid of the microscope, our ears would be stunned by the roar of the sap-currents in plants, as by the noise of the traffic in the streets of a great city. In the waking of plant life we have to take account of conditions such as are akin to those on which the development of animal life depends. Heat, moisture, food-supply, electricity, and other phases all count in the preparation for the carnival of Summer, whereof Spring is the herald and harbinger. Still more wondrous is it to think of the plain fact that the plant, usually regarded as existing on a lower vital plane than the animal, is, in reality, superior to the latter in a constructive sense. The plant is the great builder in Nature, while the animal is the consumer. The former furnishes the wherewithal for the animal's food and support. More than this, the plant is a constructive chemist, for it can fabricate its living matter out of non-living materials, whereof water, minerals, ammonia, and carbonic acid gas are the principal items. Your animal, on the other hand, demands ready-made protoplasm for its nourishment, and looks for a supply to the plant world. Truly, with such a vast commissariat-labour in view, it is well that the plants should take time by the forelock, and begin early in the year to replenish the animal larder.

ANDREW WILSON.

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## PARLIAMENT.

THE Bill providing for a minimum wage in coal mines, which was forced by the strike into the programme of a crowded Session, has been the most exciting business of this week in the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour, who returned in time to hear it announced, was cheered very heartily by both sides when he took his seat in a full House on Monday. He sat on the front Opposition bench near the Speaker's chair, far off from the Leader's place. His face had lost its weary expression, and he seemed to be pleased by the friendliness of his reception. Several of his former colleagues, including Mr. Bonar Law, took occasion in the course of the evening to move along the bench and converse with him, and, during the debate on the Navy Estimates Mr. Churchill crossed the House and chatted with the ex-Leader of the Opposition. The First Lord of the Admiralty was cheered by Mr. Balfour, as well as by other Unionist statesmen, when he announced the policy of "two keels to one" in confronting any addition to the German programme. Having regard to her existing Navy Law, it would be necessary for us to construct for the next six years four ships and three ships in alternate years, and were we faced with two additional ships we would lay down four more; if there were three additional we would build six more. Any limitation of Germany's programme, however, would be followed here by a proportionate reduction. Thus "the Germans will be no gainers by any increases they may make, and no losers by any diminution." Great satisfaction with Mr. Churchill's frank and masterly statement was expressed by the leading spokesmen for the Opposition, Mr. Arthur Lee finding in it and in the Estimates the proof of a clear, steady, and resolute policy. It was, Mr. Lee said, the first speech by a First Lord of the Admiralty since the present Government had been in office to which he had listened with pleasure. On the other hand, Lord Charles Beresford, standing behind Mr. Lee, at whom he sometimes flung a derisive phrase, accused Mr. Churchill of adopting an attitude which would increase the irritation in Germany. Lord Charles's views in this respect secured the sympathy of some of the Radicals. They did not follow him, however, when he advocated a big Defence Bill.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

### "RUTHERFORD AND SON." AT THE LITTLE THEATRE.

SO friendly a reception was accorded to Miss K. G. Sowerby's play, "Rutherford and Son," when it was produced at a trial matinee at the Court that there is nothing surprising in the fact that it has soon found its way elsewhere into the evening bill. No doubt its craftsmanship might be improved upon, and, of course, the playgoer who pays a visit to the Little Theatre just now must be prepared to find himself plunged into an atmosphere that is rather sombre. But the theme of the piece is one so essentially of our time, for it deals with the revolt of the younger against the older generation, and it is illustrated by so many powerful scenes, one by one of the tyrannical mill-owner's family rebelling against his harsh rule and quitting the prison-like home, that the idea behind the story and the dramatic strength of its episodes ought to win it favour, at least, with more serious-minded audiences, especially as it is still remarkably well acted, Mr. Norman McKinnel, Miss Edyth Olive, and Miss Agnes Thomas resuming under Mr. Kenyon's management the parts in which they were so impressive at the original performance. It should be added that "The Blindness of Virtue," which Miss Sowerby's piece replaces, is being played at Little Theatre matinees every day save Saturday.

### "IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS." AT THE KINGSWAY.

One of the most satisfactory renderings of a Greek drama we have had of late in London was that of Euripides' "Iphigenia in Tauris," done in Professor Murray's poetical rhymed translation, last Tuesday afternoon at the Kingsway, and acted by a cast which included Miss Lillah McCarthy as Iphigenia, Mr. Jules Shaw and Mr. Gawthorn as Herdsman and Messenger, Mr. Hewetson as the Scythian King, and Mr. Godfrey Tearle as Orestes. Sound elocution on the part of the Iphigenia and the Orestes made the retrospective speeches which detail the tragic history of the House of Atreus really interesting, and induced in the hearers the right mood of interest towards the famous recognition scene, and rendered them tolerant of that ritual of human sacrifice against which, as a rescued victim, the heroine is so eloquent in protest. Inevitably it was the broader emotions, the purely dramatic moments of the play which went home to the modern audience—the joy of the exiled princess in meeting the brother of whom she has dreamed, the devotion of that pair of comrades, Orestes and Pylades, whose friendship is a proverb, the excitement of the effort of the three to escape from the clutches of the Scythian savages; but as certainly the picturesqueness and intensity of Miss McCarthy's royal priestess, and the romantic aspect of Mr. Tearle's remorseful hero helped largely to lend plausibility to the old story of bloodshed and nemesis, and to bring out the humane spirit of the poet's treatment. Nor did the chorus for once seem in the way. Its rhythmical movements, which were nicely varied, and its chanting in unison of Mr. S. P. Waddington's appropriate music, lent but an air of dignity to the performance that the simplicity of the setting served to enhance.

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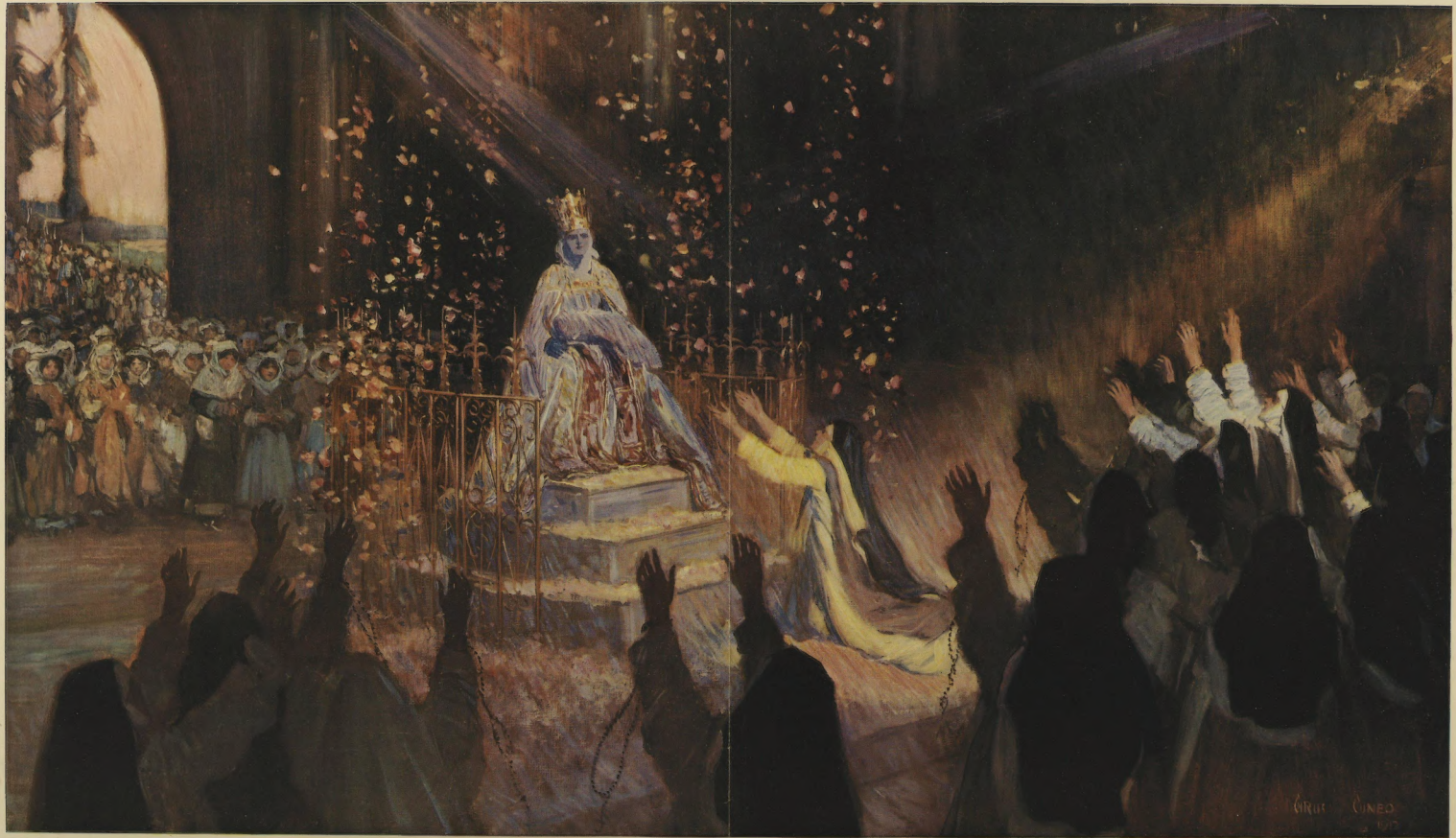
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## This for Remembrance: The Falling of the Rose-Leaves.

SPECIALLY PAINTED FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY CYRUS CONNO, R.O.I.



A MYSTERY: THE NUN, RETURNED FROM THE TEMPTATIONS AND FOLLIES OF THE WORLD, PAYING ADORATION TO THE MIRACULOUS IMAGE OF THE MADONNA, WHICH CAME TO LIFE AND TOOK HER PLACE WHILE SHE WAS IN THE LURE OF THE SPIELMANN—THE END OF "THE MIRACLE," THE GREAT WORDLESS SPECTACLE WHICH DREW MANY THOUSANDS TO OLYMPIA.

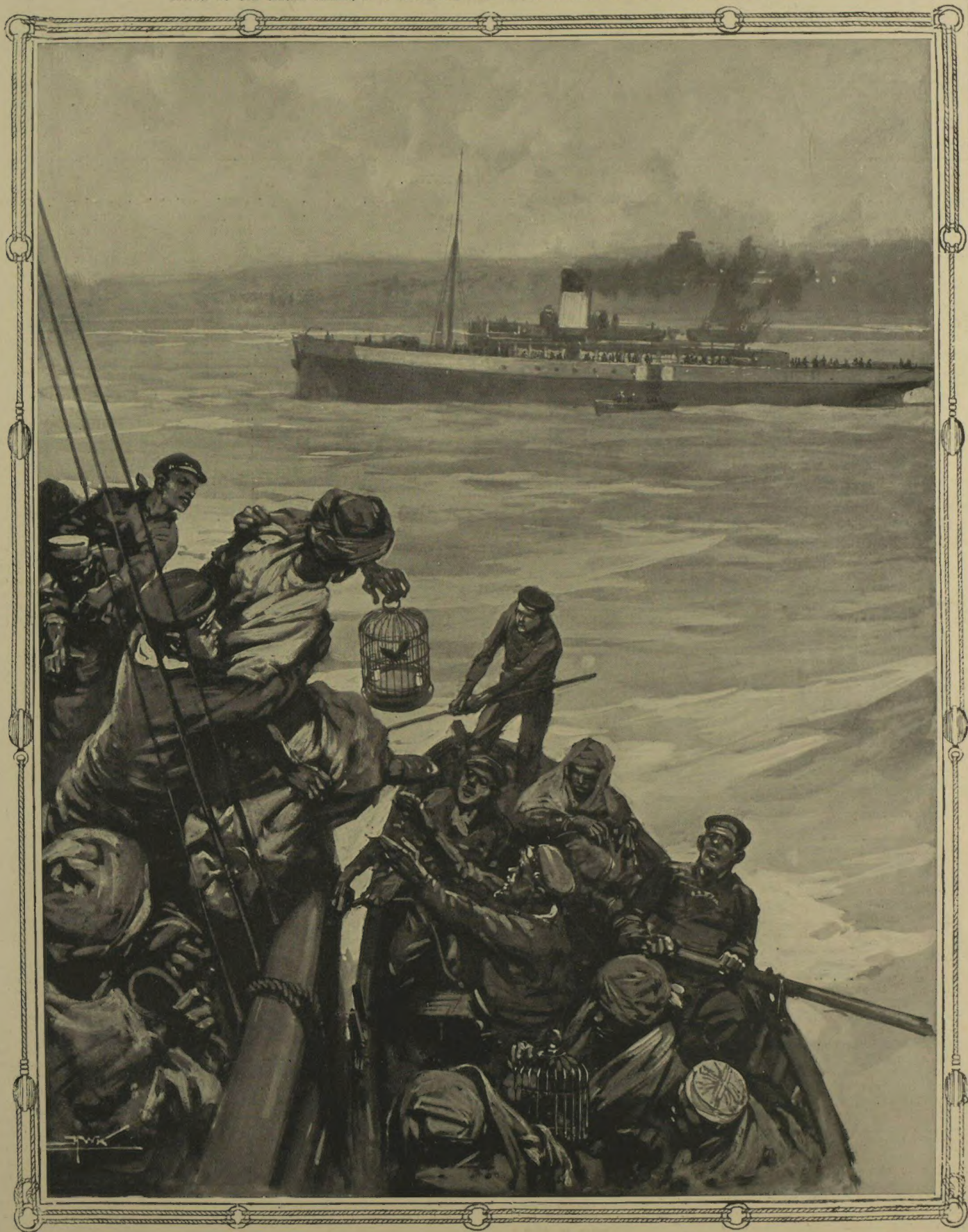
It is safe to assert that no spectacle of a similar nature has ever attracted such thousands as did "The Miracle," the last performances of which were given on the 16th of March last. In the earlier weeks of its presentation, the audiences were not small, but were a good way from filling the vast spaces of Olympia; then interest spread, with the result that many hundreds went to acclaim it and the skill of its producer, Professor Max Reinhardt. Briefly, the story of the spectacle

is that of a Nun, sacristan of a cathedral, who is lured into the world by the Spielmann, and goes into it with a Knight. While she is away, the miraculous image of the Madonna, pivoting the crying sister, comes to life and takes her place. In the end, after much wandering and much buffeting, the Nun returns and the Madonna becomes the image again, to be adored by the Nuns and by the people.



# SHOULD THIS BE POSSIBLE? LASCARS AND THE "OCEANA" DISASTER.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. W. KOEKKOEK, FROM DETAILS SUPPLIED BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE "ALERT."



THE BEHAVIOUR OF ASIATICS OF THE "OCEANA'S" CREW: TERRIFIED LASCARS, RESCUED FROM THE WRECKED P. AND O. AND AFRAID TO LEAVE THE TUG "ALERT," BEING FORCIBLY DROPPED INTO ONE OF THE "SUSSEX'S" BOATS, BIRDCAGES IN HAND.

Accounts vary considerably as to the behaviour of certain of the Lascars who formed part of the crew of the "Oceana" when that vessel was in collision with the "Pisagua." Some say they were so terrified that they were a considerable hindrance to those engaged in lowering the P. and O.'s boats, and that their screams were most alarming; others do not blame them, saying that they were better than the average Asiatic crew. Meantime the mere fact that they formed part of the "Oceana's" crew has raised once more the question as to whether any ship of the British mercantile marine should be permitted to employ Lascars. In favour of

them an authority said the other day, to the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "Drunkenness is, of course, unknown among them. . . . Then the Lascar can work in a stokehold that would be intolerable to a white man. They require little food, two meals a day of curry and rice, and are under excellent control." Against them he said: "The Lascar is timorous to a degree, and when danger threatens they are like a flock of sheep." The Lascars taken from the "Oceana" on to the "Alert" were afraid to leave the tug, and had to be dropped into the boat for conveyance to the "Sussex," which is seen in the background of the picture.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

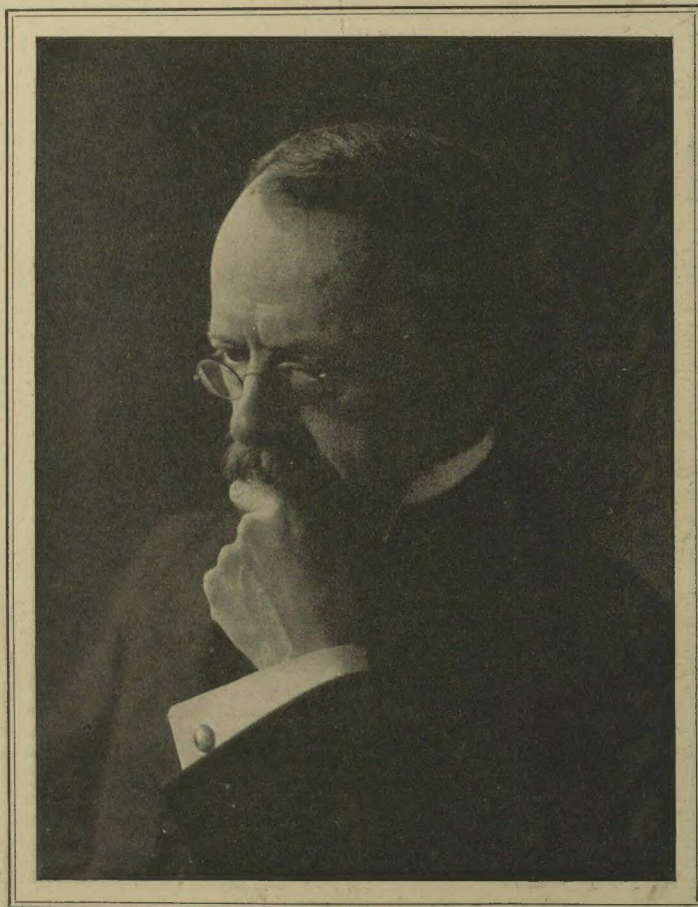
THERE is one very silly trick of words which has taken hold of many sects and sections of to-day: I mean the habit of saying, "All the best intellects of to-day think so and so"—as that divorce is wholesome; or that alcohol is unwholesome; or that miracles do not happen; or that strikes should not happen; or that Socialism must come; or that theology must go; or that Russians are rotten; or that Japs are jolly. Now, the best intellects are not agreed on these things—or on anything else. There never was a time when our civilisation was quite so flattened and degraded that all the clever people thought the same thing. There are great doctors who defend alcohol, serious sociologists, even in agnostic circles, who distrust divorce (Matthew Arnold did, for example); there are hard-headed scientists who have been convinced of psychic marvels; there are hard-headed Socialists who think striking more practical than State arbitration; there are strong and able exponents of Peasant Proprietorship, Taxation of Land Values, Anarchist Communism, and other alternatives to Socialism; stranger still, there are even great theologians who do not think that "theology must go." There are thinkers, even revolutionary thinkers, who regard the old religious Russia as the most powerful and democratic populace in the world; there are travellers, even English travellers, who think small potatoes of the Japanese. Whether or no they are right they are certainly able and famous; they are men of European reputation, of a position as high as that of their opponents who say the opposite. If you say that all modern minds are tending in one progressive direction, you prove your own provinciality and even backwardness. If you think that all great Europeans are "advanced," you must be yourself behind the times.

If it is to some extent true that we hear more of certain writers like Zola or Tolstoy than of greater writers like Barrès and Dostoevsky, the reason is amusingly simple. It is because the opinions of Zola and Tolstoy happen to be the more fashionable opinions in the particular province of which we are provincials. The process, properly understood, is highly entertaining. It is as if a poor old Conservative spinster in a Devon village were to say, "But it is surely very remarkable that all the really statesmanlike and patriotic public men are known to be Tories; while all the most ill-judged speeches and ill-digested Bills are always introduced by Liberals. I can prove it from a whole file of the *Standard*." It is as if some Radical cobbler in Northampton were to say, "Well, I look first at men, and then ask for their opinions; and you can't deny that a wise, firm, far-sighted statesman like Asquith is a Liberal, while a paltry, panic-stricken, muddled-minded trimmer like Balfour turns out to be a Conservative." We should reason with these two worthy provincials and say, "But, my friends, it is the dog that wags the tail, and not the tail the dog. The reputations of these politicians do not shed glory upon their parties; it is only by belonging to their parties that they have gained their reputations. Tory great men are not praised by mankind for being great; they are praised by Tories for being Tories. We are not in a peculiar situation in which the Prime Minister is a Liberal; we are in a situation in which only a Liberal can be

the Prime Minister. If all your world agrees that the great men are on one side and the small men on the other, it is because yours is a world of small men. As a matter of fact, a few statesmen on both sides are very able, and most statesmen on both sides are very silly." When we consider a line so arbitrarily drawn, a division so gaudily coloured, as that of our own Party Politics, the point is plain enough. But it is really quite equally plain about the deeper and nobler divisions of modern European thought. An intellectual leader on one side or the other is thought more of in this or that part of Christendom according to the moral excitements in that part: just as you

which I will hope that he was ashamed. To this was added immense applause at his Dreyfusard activity from the rigidly Dreyfusard English Press. The result was that the average Englishman was transfixed by the firm conviction that Zola was the greatest of French authors, because he was the only one whom he had ever heard talked about. This idea firmly fixed, the Englishman went on to say, in a sort of rapture, "And this greatest of Frenchmen, this philosopher and follower of truth, he is for Dreyfus, and so am I." Zola was glorified for the sake of Dreyfus; and then Dreyfus was re-gilded with the glory of Zola. It was so with all the other literary figures as far as they were mentioned at all. *L'Aurore* and *La Libre Parole* were both fierce fanatical papers; both had very able articles. But, according to the British newspapers, one of them was a weighty and temperate organ of opinion; the other was a brainless rag. Both Rochefort and Clémenceau were typical pamphleteers and duellists; both were what some people would call adventurers, but at least that finer kind of adventurer who is brave enough to have adventures. Yet in the British Press Clémenceau was a discreet and benign Christian; Rochefort was, an aged lunatic, in spite of his being bound to the British Press by the endearing bonds of atheism.

We should think it rather unconvincing if a Cavalier, just after the Restoration, had argued that all the great Ministers of State, by a curious coincidence, were Cavaliers. We should not be wholly satisfied with the argument of a Catholic if he said, "See how Catholics succeed! The position of Pope is the highest in Christendom, and every man who ever got it was a Catholic." We should think it inconclusive if an Anglican remarked shrewdly on the fact that each of the two English Archbishops is an Anglican, and neither of them a Wesleyan Methodist. Yet it is every inch as foolish to argue that all great writers are rationalists merely because rationalistic people generally read rationalistic books. It is equally foolish to argue that everything that is happening is Socialistic, merely because, when you are in Socialist circles, you generally hear the Socialist news. It is quite as inept to imagine that there are no other Russian saints or sages than Tolstoy, merely because Tolstoy happens to suit the English Quakers as a saint, and the English muffs and mugs as a sage. Mr. Yeats is not the only man with brains in Ireland; M. Maeterlinck is not the sole inhabitant of the depopulated provinces of Belgium. Signor d'Annunzio is not the only Italian who can read and write, neither is Signor Marconi; there are other Germans (thank God!) besides Hauptmann and Sudermann; and even Norway was not a bare rock by way of pedestal for Ibsen—though a friend of mine who waited



Camera-Portrait by E. O. Hoff.

THE NEW RECIPIENT OF THE ORDER OF MERIT: PROFESSOR SIR JOSEPH JOHN THOMSON, O.M., F.R.S.

Sir Joseph Thomson, on whom the King has just conferred the Order of Merit, is one of the most distinguished scientists of the day. He has a world-wide reputation in his profession, attained by his important researches into the problem of the constitution of matter. Since 1884 he has been Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge, and since 1905 Professor of Physics at the Royal Institution. In 1906 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics, and he has received many other foreign honours. Among his scientific works are "The Application of Dynamics to Physics and Chemistry," "Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism" (1892), and "The Conduction of Electricity Through Gases." Professor Thomson was born in 1856, near Manchester, and studied at Owens College there, proceeding later to Trinity, Cambridge. The Order of Merit was founded by King Edward in 1902, and is restricted to those of the highest eminence in various callings, both civil and military. It has been held by such men as the late Lord Lister and Sir Joseph Hooker. The living members include three other famous scientists, Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, Lord Rayleigh, and Sir William Crookes.

would expect Catholic Europe to have heard more of the military glory of Don John of Austria, and Protestant Europe more of that of Gustavus Adolphus; Catholic Europe more about Turenne, and Protestant Europe more about Frederick the Great.

The greatest men of letters in France were divided into two very nearly equal parties over the enigma of Dreyfus. One of them, Zola, happened also to have in England and other countries a certain special and quite irrelevant sort of success; a sort of success of

there all night for a steamer tells me it is something like it. If we (I mean the educated English middle class) wish to play a great part in the history of Europe, as we have often done in the past, we must simply squelch and silence all this cheap cultured chatter about the clearest modern tendencies and the greatest modern minds. One might as well talk about tendencies in the middle of the Battle of Waterloo. Our first business is to find out that there is a battle; our second, to take a side or be silent.

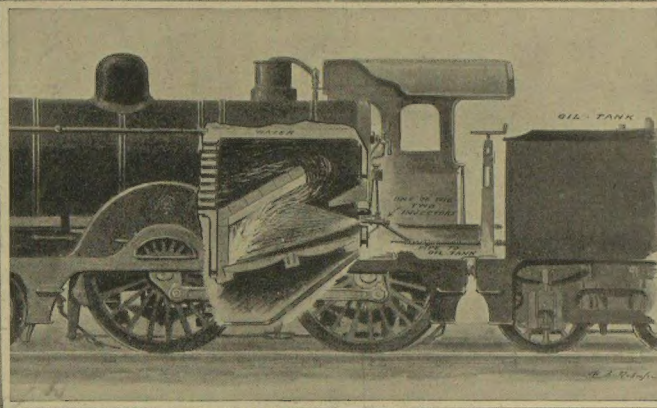


## INDEPENDENT OF COAL-MINERS: A RAILWAY ENGINE WHICH BURNS OIL.

THE UPPER DRAWING BY W. B. ROBINSON, THE LOWER ONE BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.

## OIL AND THE GREAT EASTERN

"It has been suggested that the maintenance of the full services on the Great Eastern has been assisted by the fact that the company has . . . oil-burning locomotives in service. This is not quite a correct view. . . . It is true that the company has about eighty locomotives which are adapted for burning either coal or oil, but only a very small proportion of these are at present working with oil owing to the high price of fuel-oil in comparison with coal. . . . In the event of a real deficiency of the coal stocks . . . the whole of these eighty engines could be adapted for burning oil within a few hours."—*Times*.



## OIL AND THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.

"The London and North-Western Railway are conducting experiments on their system which may obviate the use of much coal as the primary motive power for their engines. A special engine has been fitted up with a large oil-tank holding 200 gallons, and has been attached to a Chester train. A small coke fire was placed in the fire-box, and by an automatic process a perpetual flow of creosote oil was poured upon it. Steam was rapidly made. The trial-trip was taken with a passenger-train last night [i.e., on March 14], and was considered successful."—*Daily Telegraph*.



1. FITTED WITH THE HOLDEN LIQUID-FUEL BURNING APPARATUS:  
A GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY EXPRESS—PARTLY IN SECTION.

2. RUNNING AT FULL SPEED ON LIQUID FUEL: AN OIL-BURNING  
GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY ENGINE.

The Coal Strike has once more called exceptional attention to the use of oil as fuel, both for ships and for railway-engines. As we remark at the top of the page, the Great Eastern Railway Company has engines adapted for burning either coal or oil, and the London and North Western

Railway are conducting experiments in the use of oil-fuel. In addition to this, the Great Western Railway Company arranged to make a preliminary test of solid oil-fuel for driving locomotives the other day. It should be noted that an engine burning oil is smokeless.



## PORTRAITS &amp; PERSONAL NOTES



Photo. Russell.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR R. C. HART,  
Who succeeds Lord Methuen as Commander-  
in-Chief in South Africa.

SIR Reginald Hart, who succeeds Lord Methuen as Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, must not be confused with his brother, the late General Hart (afterwards Hart-Synnot), who fought in the South African War, and who died two years ago. The latter's widow and Sir Reginald's wife are sisters. At the time of the war Sir Reginald was in India, commanding the Quetta district. He has seen active service in Afghanistan, Ashanti, Egypt, and Tirah.

It's an ill strike that blows nobody good, and what coal may lose by the present dispute, oil will probably gain. So, at least, thinks Dr. Rudolph Diesel, of Munich, the inventor of the famous oil-engines of the type used in the new motor-liner *Selandia*. Dr. Diesel recently came to London to lecture on the virtues of oil at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

Our readers will hear with much regret of the death of Mrs. Stanhope Forbes, whose charming work *The Illustrated London News* helped to popularise. Two of her pictures, "A Dreamland



Captain Swinton, who is a native of Edinburgh, is March Pursuivant of Arms. He entered the L.C.C. in 1901, and has been Chief Whip of the Municipal Reformers. He has written much on town-planning matters.



Photo. L.N.A.

DR. RUDOLPH DIESEL,  
The inventor of the famous Oil-Engines  
which may make Coal Superfluous.

Mr. Guy Francis Laking, Keeper of the new London Museum at Kensington Palace, which the King arranged to



Photo. Sport and General.

KEEPER OF THE NEW LONDON MUSEUM AT KENSINGTON  
PALACE: MR. GUY FRANCIS LAKING, M.V.O., F.S.A.

open this week, is a well-known art-connoisseur and antiquary, holding also the positions of Keeper of the King's Armoury and Keeper of the Armoury at the Wallace Collection. He is the son of Sir Francis Laking, Bt. He has published works on the Armoury and furniture at Windsor, and on the Sèvres porcelain at Buckingham Palace.

In the North Herefordshire bye-election at Leominster, due to the retirement of Sir James Rankin, the Unionists had a "walk-over," Mr. Henry Fitzherbert Wright being returned unopposed. Sir James, who held the seat from 1880 to 1906, is senior partner in the shipping firm of Pollok, Gilmour, and Co. Mr. Wright is a barrister, and a J.P. and County Alderman for Derbyshire. He was for some years Captain of the 1st Derbyshire (Howitzer) Battery



Photo. Thomson.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH,  
Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria  
and Queen Alexandra.

of the Royal Field Artillery. By the death of the Duchess of Buccleuch one more link with the Victorian Court is broken. She was Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria for some thirteen years, and to Queen Alexandra from the accession of King Edward. The Duchess was a daughter of the first Duke of Abercorn, and married the Duke of Buccleuch (then Lord Dalkeith) in 1889.

The second shot aimed at King Victor in the recent outrage at Rome struck the officer commanding the escort of cuirassiers, Major Lang. It inflicted a wound in the head, which, though not serious, caused him to fall from his horse. Soon after returning to the palace the King drove in an open motor-car to the hospital to which Major Lang had been taken.

Lord MacDonnell, Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, has himself had a long experience of the Indian Civil Service, which he entered as far back as 1865. He has held high administrative posts in Burma, the Central



Photo. L.N.A.

WITH MEMBERS OF HER OPEN-AIR PAINTING SCHOOL  
AT NEWLYN: THE LATE MRS. STANHOPE FORBES (X), THE  
WELL-KNOWN ARTIST.

Princess" and "The Woodcutter's Little Daughter," were reproduced in colour in our Christmas Number of 1909. Formerly Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, of Ottawa, she married Mr. Stanhope Forbes, R.A., in 1889. She herself exhibited in the Academy and the Paris Salon.

Almost simultaneously with his election as Chairman of the L.C.C., Captain Swinton was appointed Chairman of the Committee entrusted with the planning of Delhi as capital of India.



Photo. Haines.

CAPTAIN G. C. S. SWINTON,  
Recently elected Chairman of the L.C.C.,  
and subsequently Chairman of the Delhi  
Town-Planning Committee.



Photo. DeAth.

MR. H. FITZHERBERT WRIGHT, M.P.,  
Returned unopposed as the new Unionist  
Member for North Herefordshire.



Photo. DeAth.

SIR JAMES RANKIN, Bt.,  
Unionist Member for North Herefordshire  
for nearly thirty years—Retired.



Photo. Maull and Fox.

LORD MACDONNELL,  
Chairman of the new Royal Commission  
on Civil Service Appointments.

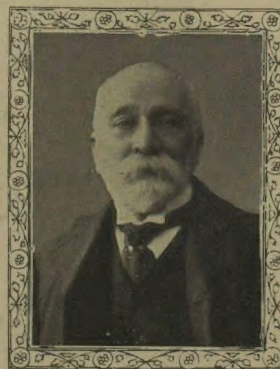


Photo. Barnard.

THE LATE MR. ARTHUR SASSOON.  
A Member of a well-known Anglo-Indian  
Family, and a Friend of King Edward  
and King George.



Photo. C. Abentacar.

WOUNDED BY A BULLET AIMED AT HIS KING,  
MAJOR LANG RIDING BESIDE THE KING OF ITALY'S  
CARRIAGE IN ROME.

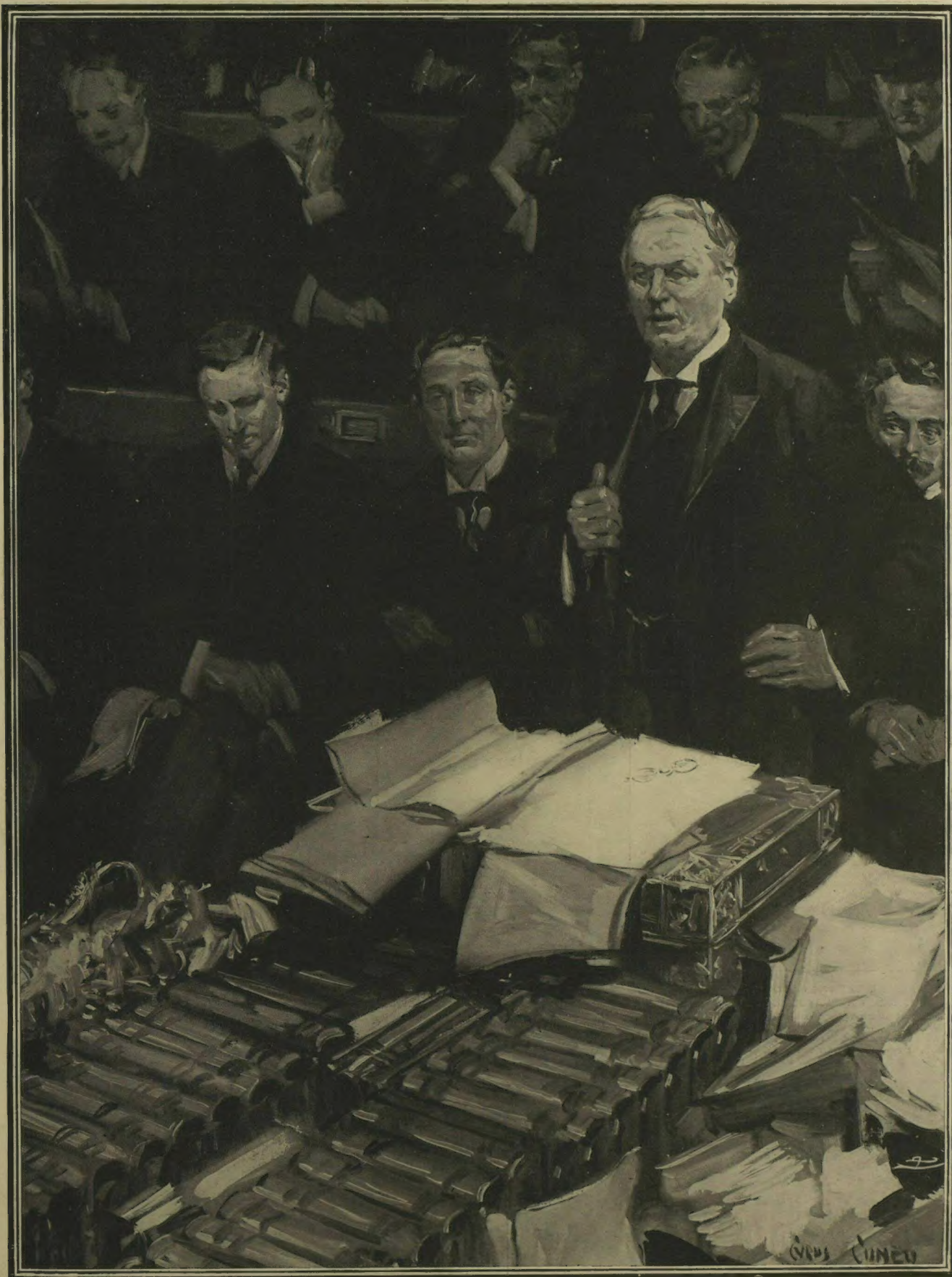
and North-West Provinces, Bengal and Oudh, and was on the Viceroy's Council.

Soon after the attack on him in the City Mr. Leopold de Rothschild had another shock by the death at his house—Ascott, near Leighton Buzzard—of his brother-in-law, Mr. Arthur Sassoon. The latter was an intimate friend of King Edward. He was very charitable, an accomplished Biblical scholar, and an Oriental linguist.



## SOCIAL PEACE BY LAW: THE GOVERNMENT AND THE GREAT STRIKE.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I. OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE.



ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT STEPS EVER TAKEN BY A BRITISH GOVERNMENT: MR. ASQUITH INTRODUCING THE MINIMUM WAGE BILL.

No feature of the great Coal Strike has been more important than the Government's introduction of the Minimum Wage Bill, which is officially described as "A Bill to Provide a Minimum Wage in the case of Workmen employed underground in Coal-Mines, and for purposes incidental thereto." The measure provides, chiefly, that the coalfields of the country shall be divided into twenty-one districts; that a minimum wage for underground workers shall be fixed in each district by a Board composed of Employers and

Miners' Representatives in equal numbers, with an independent chairman appointed by agreement or by the Board of Trade; and that no mine-owner shall pay less than the minimum, and no underground worker accept less, save in cases which are covered by "safeguards." The Bill was designed as a temporary measure, to hold good for three years. It contains no penal clauses to enforce its provisions. In our drawing, Sir Rufus Isaacs and Colonel Seely are seen on Mr. Asquith's right and Mr. Lloyd George on his left.



## FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.

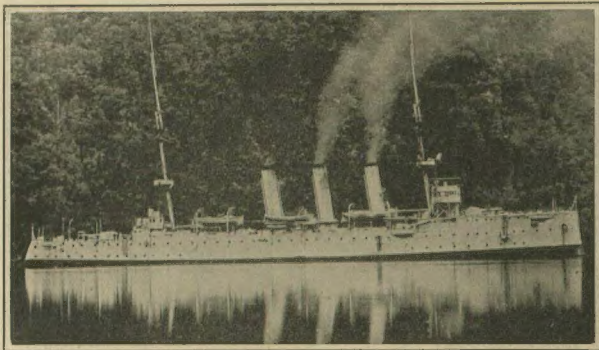


Photo. Cribb.

THE FIRST SHIP OF THE CHAMPION "BATTLE PRACTICE" FLEET OF 1911: THE "ENCOUNTER," OF THE AUSTRALIAN SQUADRON.

The Australian squadron is the champion "Battle Practice" fleet of the British Navy for 1911, and the "Encounter" the first ship in that fleet, with a score of 446. In our issue of March 16 we gave a photograph purporting to show the Australian Squadron entering Sydney Harbour. We regret to say this was an error, for which the Australian photographer who sent us the photograph was responsible. The photograph was of the United States Fleet entering Sydney Harbour.



Photo. Silk.

THE BURIAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE "A3" DISASTER: COFFINS, COVERED WITH UNION JACKS, BEING BORNE INTO THE HASLAR NAVAL CEMETERY.

The funeral of the victims of the Submarine "A3" disaster took place in the Haslar Naval Cemetery, at Portsmouth, with full naval honours, on March 13. The King was represented by Captain H. H. Campbell; and the mile-and-a-half-long procession of mourners was most impressive. Every ship in the port sent a contingent. Lieutenant D. P. C. Campbell's body was removed to Scotland for burial, but the bodies of all the other members of the crew were interred in the Haslar Cemetery.



Photo. O. S., Rome.

THE BULLET OF A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN'S BULLET: THE HOLE MADE IN MAJOR LANG'S HELMET BY THE ENTRY OF THE SHOT WHICH, FIRED AT THE KING OF ITALY, WOUNDED THE MAJOR.



Photo. O. S., Rome.

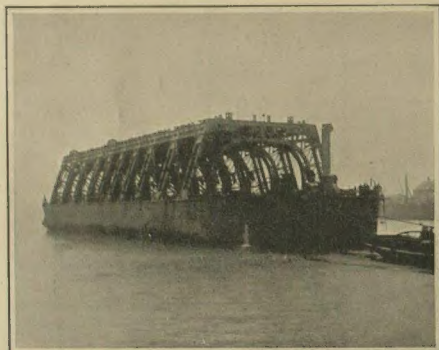
THE ENDEAVOUR TO SHOOT THE KING OF ITALY: SCENE OF THE ATTEMPT ON HIS MAJESTY'S LIFE.

As we note under a full-page picture dealing with the same subject, the attempt upon the life of King Victor Emmanuel was made while his Majesty's carriage was between the Doria and Salviati Palaces. Major Lang, commanding the escort, was wounded in the head.



Photo. O. S., Rome.

MADE BY A SHOT FIRED BY THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN OF THE KING OF ITALY: MAJOR LANG'S HELMET, SHOWING THE HOLE CAUSED BY THE OUTGOING OF THE BULLET.



A VALUABLE ADDITION TO THE FRENCH NAVY'S RESOURCES: A SALVAGE DOCK FOR SUBMARINES.

The dock was handed over to the French Admiralty recently by her builders. She is to be stationed at Toulon, the home port of the French submarine flotillas of the Mediterranean. She consists of two hulls, or pontoons, and her twenty tackles have a lifting capacity of 1500 tons from a depth of 165 feet.



Photo. Branger.

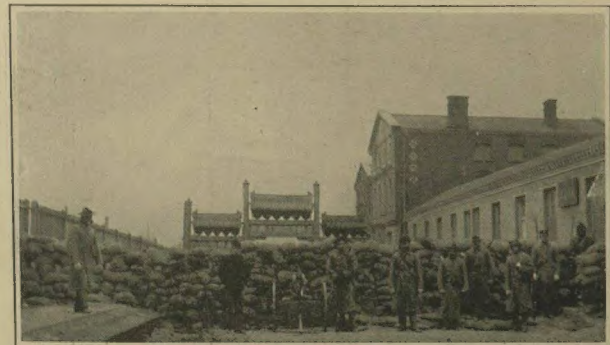
THE AIRMAN WHOSE DEFEAT CAUSED A RIOT: M. VEDRINES ELECTIONEERING. M. Vedrines, who sought election to the Chamber of Deputies, was defeated the other day by 695 votes. His followers besieged the Sub-Prefecture, despite the airman's attempts to keep the peace. Finally, Dragons scattered them.



Photo. Topical.

LONDON'S FIRST ALL-JEWISH THEATRE: THE TEMPLE OF ART, OR FEINMAN'S YIDDISH PEOPLE'S THEATRE.

London's first permanent Yiddish Theatre was opened in the Commercial Road the other day with "King Abaz," a Yiddish opera by Mr. S. Alman, choirmaster of the Great Synagogue. Operas and dramas are to be given alternately; and included in the former will be Mr. Israel Zangwill's "The Melting Pot."



THE REVOLT OF REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS IN PEKING: UNITED STATES TROOPS, WITH SAND-BAG DEFENCE AND A MACHINE-GUN, READY FOR EMERGENCIES INSIDE THE LEGATION GATE.

A number of illustrations dealing with the serious revolt of Republican soldiers in Peking, and the looting consequent upon it, are given in another part of this issue, and are fully described there. With regard to the second of the above two photographs, it should be noted that Dr. Sun Yat Sen worshipped at the Ming Tombs after the election of Yuan Shi Kai as President of the new Republic. It was on that occasion that he reported the recovery of China by the Chinese.



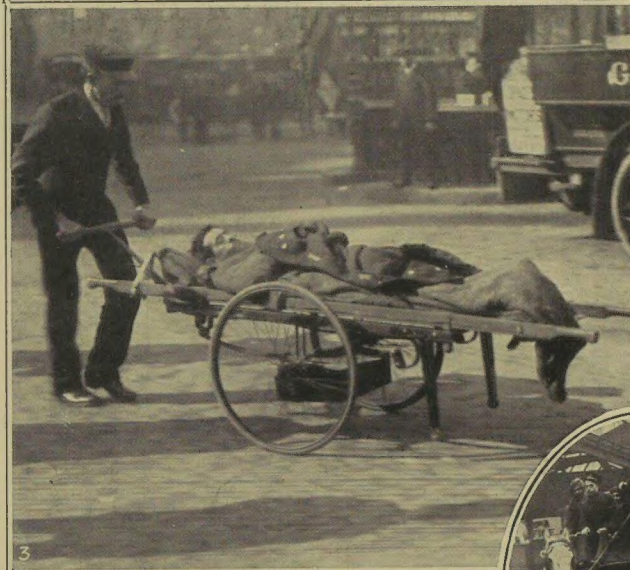
Photo. Topical.

WHEN THE RECOVERY OF CHINA BY THE CHINESE WAS ANNOUNCED: TROOPS AT THE SALUTE AT THE ARRIVAL OF DR. SUN YAT SEN AT THE MING TOMBS, AFTER YUAN SHI KAI'S ELECTION.



## THE PLIGHT OF PASSENGERS AND CREW: AFTER THE "OCEANA" DISASTER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS, L.N.A.



1. MOSTLY IN NIGHT-DRESS AND WRAPPED IN BLANKETS: "OCEANA" PASSENGERS AND CREW WAITING TO TAKE THE TRAIN FROM NEWHAVEN TO LONDON.
2. ONE OF THE TWO DRAWN UP BY THE NETS OF THE FRENCH TRAWLER "LA CHAMPAGNE"; LANDING A BODY AT NEWHAVEN AFTER THE DISASTER.
3. BEING WHEELED FROM VICTORIA STATION TO WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL: MR. HORACE CHANDLER, QUARTER-MASTER OF THE "OCEANA," WITH A BROKEN THIGH.
4. THE PLIGHT OF A PASSENGER OF THE "OCEANA": MR. THOMAS CHARLTON, WHO HAS A FRACTURED ARM, BEING TAKEN TO WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

Had it not been for the fact that the first of the boats to leave the "Oceana" was swamped and capsized, the collision between the "Oceana" and the "Pisagua" would not have ended in loss of life. As it is, it is certain that five lives were lost, and at the time of writing, it is believed that more may have been. The collision happening at four in the morning, most

5. ON THEIR WAY TO THE PLACE FROM WHICH THE ILL-FATED "OCEANA" STARTED: LASCARS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE LINER'S CREW DRIVING FROM LONDON BRIDGE STATION TO FENCHURCH STREET, FOR TILBURY, AFTER THE COLLISION.
6. AFTER THE DISASTER IN THE CHANNEL: LASCARS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE "OCEANA'S" CREW AT NEWHAVEN.
7. ON NEWHAVEN STATION AFTER THEY HAD BEEN RESCUED AND BROUGHT ASHORE BY THE CROSS-CHANNEL MAIL STEAMER "SUSSEX": SOME PASSENGERS AND SOME OF THE CREW OF THE "OCEANA."

of the passengers were in night-dress, and when brought to shore had this covered only by blankets, rugs, overcoats, dressing-gowns or jackets. It was announced on the Monday that the vessel's carpenter lay at the Princess Alice Hospital, Eastbourne, in a critical condition following the amputation of a leg. Others who were hurt were Messrs. Chandler and Charlton.



# LINER AND BARQUE IN COLLISION: THE "OCEANA"—"PISAGUA" DISASTER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, CADDY, G.P.U., C.N., AND L.N.A.



1. IN SIXTY OR EIGHTY FEET OF WATER AND IN THE TRACK OF CHANNEL SHIPPING THE WRECK OF THE P. AND O. "OCEANA," WHICH SANK SIX HOURS AFTER BEING IN COLLISION WITH THE "PISAGUA."
2. SUNK AS A RESULT OF A COLLISION, WITH LOSS OF LIVES AND WITH £750,000 IN SPICE THE P. AND O. LINER "OCEANA" (AT BOMBAY).
3. SHOWING THE MASSIVE STEEL BOWSPRIT CONTORTED AND ONE OF THE "OCEANA'S" BOATS AMONG THE WRECKAGE THE DAMAGED BOW OF THE "PISAGUA."

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's "Oceana" (6610 tons) left Tilbury on Friday afternoon, March 15, for Bombay and Karachi. She was built in 1888, and it is said that the voyage she was upon at the time of the disaster was to have been her last. The four-masted steel barque "Pisagua" (2850 tons) was from Mexillones for Hamburg, with a

4. SHOWING HER CRUMPLED BOWS AND IN CHARGE OF TUGS: THE GERMAN FOUR-MASTED STEEL BARQUE "PISAGUA" AFTER BEING IN COLLISION WITH THE "OCEANA" OFF BEAUCHY HEAD.
5. AFTER THE "OCEANA"—"PISAGUA" COLLISION: SOME OF THE LINER'S BOATS ON THE BEACH AT EASTBOURNE ON THE SUNDAY MORNING.
6. OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGNS OF THE DISASTER: FLOTSAM CAST ON TO THE BEACH AT EASTBOURNE.

cargo of nitrate. As we note elsewhere, the "Oceana" was so badly holed that she sank while she was being towed towards Dover. The "Pisagua," with her steel bow crushed into a shapeless mass, was towed into Dover. It was surprising that she also did not founder, so badly was she damaged by the collision.



# ABOUT TO GO DOWN WITH £750,000 IN SPECIE: THE LAST MOMENTS OF THE ILL-FATED P. AND O. LINER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. W. H. WATSON, THIRD OFFICER OF THE "RUHINE."



BEFORE SINKING, TO LIE IN SEVENTY OR EIGHTY FEET OF WATER IN THE TRACK OF CHANNEL SHIPPING: THE "OCEANA" BEING TOWED FROM THE SCENE OF THE COLLISION.

The collision between the "Oceana" and the "Pisagua" took place soon after four in the morning of Saturday, March 16. The P. and O. liner was badly holed, but kept afloat while the passengers and crew were being taken off her, and did not sink until some six hours after the disaster, when she went down with the passengers' belongings and about £750,000 in specie. At the time she was being towed by the tug "Alert," which was endeavouring to take her into Dover Harbour. She had been moved

for a mile or two when her list became so great that the captain and pilot, the officers, and those members of the crew who had remained aboard her, had to take to the tug. Soon after this the cables were cut, and a little later the "Oceana" settled down slowly until she heeled right over, her stern appearing above the water. At that moment there was apparently an explosion of some kind, for a great column of smoke was seen to come from the vessel.





MISS MARY ANSELL.  
Author of "The Happy Garden,"  
recently published by Messrs.  
Casell.



## At the Sign of S P

ANDREW LANG ON THE ORIGINS OF RELIGION.



MR. GILBERT CANNAN.  
Whose Novel, "Little Brother,"  
was recently published by Mr.  
Helmans.

How amazingly conservative in some religious matters is human nature; and how revolutionary is the nature of the learned who make theories about the origins of religion! These reflections occur to the reader of Miss Jane Harrison's "Themis," concerning the evolution of the religion of the Greeks. Thirty years ago, if you looked at the index of a new book of this kind, you found many references to the name of Mr. Max Müller. In Miss Harrison's index, his name occurs but once, and then in a footnote, where he is supposed to have "originated an error," and made "an elementary blunder." How are the mighty fallen! Yet the strange thing is that, if I have succeeded in understanding both Mr. Max Müller and Miss Harrison, they make religion begin in precisely the same source of human emotion, though they express themselves in different language.

which suggest power behind them. Mr. Max Müller did not go deep into savage religious experiences and theories; Miss Harrison does, and finds, in some

examples, which are apt to astonish the reader who only knows Greek religion through the beauty of the gods in Homer and in the best Greek art. Homer's poetry, his encyclopædia, as Napoleon Bonaparte called it, of the society of his day, contains nothing about the savageries and puerilities of the less conspicuous part of Athenian religion in the refined age of Pericles and Plato. Athens was perhaps the centre of all the serpent-worships and ghost-worships and state-magic of Greece. Homer scarcely ever mentions the town later so illustrious; his men are of another kind, do not care for ghosts or cruel, grotesque, and nasty rites.

Forty years ago, when I was a beginner in these studies, I happened to notice a passage in Virgil, where Æneas comes on a large serpent, and does not



OSTRICH EGGS AS RESERVOIRS: STORING WATER.  
"A hole is dug where water is known to exist beneath the ground, and into this hole is fixed the end of a reed about two feet long. . . . A woman then places her mouth at the end of the reed and draws up the water, . . . skilfully squirting it into the egg-shell near by. . . . The shells are carefully buried."

### "TREKKING THE GREAT THIRST." TRAVEL AND SPORT IN THE KALAHARI DESERT.

By Arnold W. Hodson, F.R.G.S.

First published by the Publishers, Mr. L. & Co. Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.



REPLENISHING THE LARDER IN THE DESERT: BILTONG DRYING AT POLANCHOW.  
"At Polanchow we put all hands on to cut up the meat [of a 'gemsbok'] into biltong, and what with marrow bones and other bits the Hottentots had a glorious time. The gemsbok skins they cut into long strips, which they tied to the trees to dry. . . . I wasted at Polanchow till all the meat was thoroughly dried." (From "Treking the Great Thirst.")

technical terms of the metaphysics of savages (who are extremely metaphysical), phrases for "a world of unseen power lying behind the visible universe." That is pretty much akin, I think, to what Mr. Max Müller called "the Infinite." It would be well worth while to compare the fashionable theory of thirty years ago with the fashionable theory of to-day.

As for this savage metaphysical conception, call it *mana*, or by any other name, it really answers in some sort to the scientific idea of ether; and when early man had given a name to it he was entering on a huge scientific and religious generalisation. We can imagine nothing in the way of solutions to insoluble problems that early man has not tried in his rather desultory way. We hang on his old trails and deem ourselves original. The earliest savages bequeathed to us our materials.

Of some of them, the less respectable and more eccentric, the historic Greeks were amazingly conservative. Most of Miss Harrison's book is filled with

### TRAPPING IN THE MELON COUNTRY: STICK-TRAPS FOR LEOPARDS AT GWECKO.

"The bushmen use various kinds of traps, the most common consisting of a pliable stick with a running noose made of ostrich sinews. . . . They will even set traps in this way for such a large animal as a hartebeeste, and at Gwecko . . . I have seen them set traps in this manner for leopards. . . . The running noose is practically unbreakable."

(From "Treking the Great Thirst")

Mr. Max Müller talked (in Miss Harrison's words) "of some innate power of apprehending the Infinite." He got phyl-



THE CONQUEROR OF HUASCARAN: MISS ANNIE S. PECK, ROPED FOR CLIMBING.

On another page we review Miss Peck's book, "High Mountain Climbing in Peru and Bolivia," which includes the story of her conquest of Mount Huascaran (22,197 feet), in Peru.

### A SUBSTITUTE FOR WATER IN A WATERLESS LAND: MAKATANE IN THE KALAHARI DESERT.

"In the country to the west of Lebottutu there is no water at all, but nature provides a substitute in the form of melons. . . . The Kalahari natives and stock thrive on melons, of which there are two species. One is cultivated and is called makatane, the other grows wild, and is known as kgwewe."

(From "Treking the Great Thirst.")

know whether it is the haunting spirit of the place, or the "genius" of his late father! The Æneas of Homer would have

dreamed of making guess. To him a serpent was a serpent, "only that, and nothing more." In

a thousand years, between Homer and Virgil, the civilised world of Greece and Rome had fallen back on, and delighted in, savage superstitions. I happened to know that a Zulu believes the "genius," or spirit, of his father to display itself, on occasion, as a snake. He even seems to think that he has a genius of his own in a serpentine form, and, when in good luck, exclaims, "My serpent stands on his tail."



MASKED AGAINST THE GLARE OF SUN AND SNOW: MISS ANNIE S. PECK IN CLIMBING KIT.

In high altitudes Miss Peck wore a strange-looking mask, the object of which was to protect her face from the glare of the sun's rays and the snow. Our photograph shows her with the mask.



## THE FAILURE TO SHOOT THE KING OF ITALY: A LOYAL DEMONSTRATION.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ABENIACAR.



50,000 CITIZENS BEFORE THE QUIRINAL CHEERING KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AFTER THE ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE:  
HIS MAJESTY, WITH THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL CHILDREN, APPEARING ON A BALCONY OF THE PALACE.

A dastardly attempt on the life of King Victor Emmanuel was made on March 14, when his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, was driving from the Quirinal to attend a Mass said annually at the Pantheon for King Humbert, who, it will be recalled, fell at the hands of an assassin. Fortunately, neither the King nor the Queen was hit by the man who fired a revolver at them as the carriage was between the Doris and Salviati Palaces. The first shot did not strike anyone, but the second hit Major Lang, who was in command of the escort, wounding him in the head. An attempt was made to lynch the

would-be assassin, and it was with considerable difficulty that he was taken from the mob by the police. The Queen sought to protect her husband by throwing herself in front of him. After the Mass, their Majesties returned to the Quirinal. Repeated demonstrations of loyalty were made outside this by the crowd; and at least 50,000 people went in procession to it in the afternoon to cheer the King and Queen, who, with the royal children, the youngest, Princess Giovanna, in her mother's arms, appeared on a balcony. King Humbert was shot on July 29, 1900.

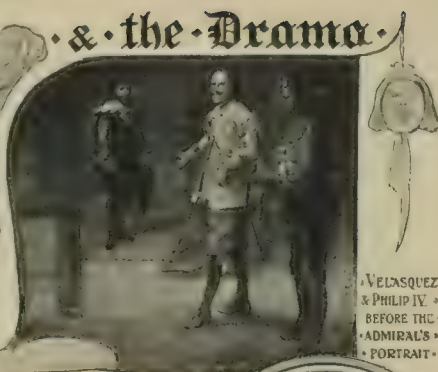


# Art • Music • & the Drama

JAN VAN EYCK  
• INVENTING •  
• OIL COLOUR •  
• & VARNISH •



IN 1860: MR. DENNIS  
EADIE AS JOHN RHEAD IN  
"MILESTONES."  
Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield.



VELASQUEZ  
• & PHILIP IV. •  
• BEFORE THE  
• ADMIRAL'S •  
• PORTRAIT •



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.  
IN 1885: MR. DENNIS EADIE AS  
JOHN RHEAD IN "MILESTONES."

under an elbow, and Mr. Laurence Housman is now able to investigate a favourite Piero della Francesca without first emptying his pockets in the vestibule. He may even pause among the Florentines, and comment on Miss Christabel Pankhurst's likeness to a certain Botticellian angel—a likeness that safeguarded one picture from the supposed threat. The presence of Signor Marinetti, the leader of the Futurists, and now in London, might, by the way, be considered to give as good cause for alarm. He is the sworn enemy of the Masters. He cannot tear down the moon, which he bitterly resents; but who knows when he or his followers may take the law into their own hands and rid the world of some of its detested beauties?

The Royal Academy's policeman-painter has no eye for likenesses; or perhaps he is not called upon to draw up the descriptions of persons "wanted." Miss Pankhurst were scot-free till doomsday if her pursuers relied upon the police summary of her countenance. Sir Edward Henry must call in an expert if "descriptions" are really worth the circulating. I suggest a new Government billet, with Mr. Max Beerbohm for first holder. How admirable would be his Bow Street posters, apt in prose and inevitable in line! He knows everybody by sight—even Christabel, whom he encountered speaking from a cart in Hyde Park, two minutes from Tyburn, haunt of carted malefactors and martyrs. And if his description of her as a bright bird in a bower of green is not redolent of the law, we must remember that it is entirely unofficial.

## ART NOTES.

THE panic in the museums and galleries subsided as quickly as it came. "Comparatively respectable females" (a magisterial term for Suffragettes who have not broken windows) may enter the National Gallery with "Votes for Women" tucked

The wit and humour of Rowlandson, Daumier, Charles Keene, and of many another humourist and satirist are leaves of the tree; they have been shed. The remainder growth is the artist. Keene buried in *Punch* and Daumier in the *Charivari* talents that have been discovered only posthumously. Rowlandson is now hailed at Messrs. Colnaghi and Obach's not as a rollicking commentator on the manners of his generation, but as a draughtsman pure and simple. A modern critical attitude, of late grown irksome but still stiffly assumed, is to bow to the artists solely for their artistry, and in the case of the humourists, whose humour dies with them, it is a profitable one. Keene's "literature" and legends, like his creatures and their costumes, are of the past; he belongs to the "back numbers"; as an etcher and for penmanship he still exists. And

## MUSIC.

THE only matter for regret in connection with Emil Sauer's recital at the Queen's Hall last week was that he will not give us another during the present year. All great artists have their days; one might even say they have their hours; and Sauer's recital found him in his best form. The

Brahms Sonata in F minor and Schumann's Fantasia in C were the *pièces-de-résistance*, and the exquisite clearness with which the last movement of the former was set out could hardly have been excelled. The composer's complicated thought and intention might well make the close of the Sonata obscure, but with Sauer there was no obscurity. Equally decisive was the Schumann Fantasia. If one had a word of criticism to offer, it would be to the effect that it was at times too emphatic in expression. And the Chopin music was given seemingly without an effort, and yet with a mastery of tone and touch that appealed with irresistible force.

Busoni has given a wonderful recital: for hours he gave us one masterpiece after another, with mastery over each and all, while the fine shades of his tone were a revelation to the susceptible ear. Mr. Balfour Gardiner's first concert was full of good things, and was thoroughly appreciated. He is giving a series of four largely in the interests of British music and musicians; and last week Mr. Arnold Bax, Mr. Percy Grainger, Mr. W. H. Bell, Mr. Gardiner himself, and Frederick Delius were among the contributors of new music to a very spirited programme. So much to the taste of the audience was Mr. Grainger's setting of some folk-themes from the Faroe Islands that "Father and Son," as the "Dance Ballad" is called, had to be repeated. It is quaintly scored and cleverly written. The Dance Rhapsody by Frederick Delius has all the spirited freshness and unconventional handling one associates with the composer.

[Other Musical Notes elsewhere.]



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.  
IN 1860: "THE DRAWING-ROOM OF A HOUSE IN KENSINGTON GORE," IN "MILESTONES,"  
AT THE ROYALTY.

now Lear, the artist, is discovered, even before his nonsense is defunct.

That Lear was a water-colourist of rare talent was unsuspected; one would as soon look for an oratorio from Mr. Belloc, or still-life from Mr. Chesterton. By the kindness of Sir Richard Sutton, the landscape drawings by the author of the "Book of Nonsense" are exhibited at 112, Piccadilly. Already it is demanded that examples should be secured for the national collections, and perhaps Lear will again set a fashion. E. M.



THE THREE-GENERATIONS PLAY AT THE ROYALTY: THE 1865 SCENE AND THE 1912 SCENE IN "MILESTONES."

"Milestones" deals with three generations. The scene is the drawing-room of a house in Kensington Gore. The periods are 1860, 1885, and 1912. The play has aroused the greatest interest.

Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.



# GERMANY'S COAL TROUBLE: THE STRIKE IN THE RUHR DISTRICT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY INTERNATIONALER ILLUSTRATIONS VERLAG, BORDECKER, TOPICAL, RECORD PRESS, AND C.N.



1. AFTER THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED THAT THE POLICE FORCE MIGHT NOT BE STRONG ENOUGH TO COPE WITH THE SITUATION: SOLDIERS MARCHING THROUGH DORTMUND ON THEIR ARRIVAL.
2. MADE BY THE POLICE TO STAND BEHIND RAILINGS AND WAITING TO "WELCOME" BLACKLEGS: WESTPHALIAN MINERS ON STRIKE.
3. IN THE RUHR DISTRICT: A TYPICAL GERMAN MINER.

A partial strike began in the Ruhr Coalfields on March 11, in accordance with decisions adopted at meetings of the Socialist, Polish, and Hirsch-Duncker unions. The "Christian" unions refused to take part in it. Drafts of police were at once sent to the colliery districts, especially those near the Ruhr; while a certain number of soldiers were also dispatched and a good deal of military leave was cancelled. As the days went on, the number of the strikers was augmented, and some disturbances were reported. On Sunday, the 17th, the strikers

4. SCATTERED BY THE SOLDIERS AT DORTMUND: THE CROWD RUNNING AWAY.
5. IN THE RUHR DISTRICT: A TYPICAL GERMAN POLICEMAN.
6. A MORE DOMESTIC OCCUPATION THAN THOSE FOLLOWED BY STRIKING BRITISH MINERS: GERMAN STRIKERS HELPING THEIR WIVES WITH THE FAMILY WASHING.
7. THE STRIKE UNDER DISCUSSION: MINERS IN THE RUHR DISTRICT—THEIR HOUSES IN THE BACKGROUND.

decreased in numbers in the Ruhr district, and there was a general impression that the movement was losing ground there, as it seemed to be elsewhere. Speaking in the Reichstag, a Socialist Deputy said that the so-called "failure" of the strike was not very apparent, for nearly sixty per cent. of the men were out, and the production of coal had already decreased by 10,000,000 tons. The Ruhr district possesses the second largest and the most productive coalfield in Germany.



## THE LABOUR DISPUTE WHICH LED TO THE GOVERNMENT'S MINIMUM WAGE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. COMPETING FOR THE "DERBY STAKES," VALUE ONE SOVEREIGN: THE FIRST HEAT OF A PIT-PONY RACE IN DERBYSHIRE.
5. AFTER MINING THEIR OWN COAL IN A SURFACE SEAM FOUND JUST OFF THE MAIN ROAD AT NORTH WALSALL: CARRYING HOME THE COAL
9. WHERE A MAN AND A BOY WERE KILLED BY A FALL OF ROCK AND "STUFF": ONE OF THE OLD "DOWN BROW" PITS AT ST. HELENS.

2. ABANDONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE STRIKE AND CLOSED DOWN: A MINE WITH ITS SHAFT EARTHED OVER—AND THE CAGE.
6. OUTSIDE THE WINDOW: MINERS RECEIVING STRIKE PAY AT THE ROYAL OAK COLLIERY, NEAR BEDWORTH.
10. PLYING HIS TRADE WITH MUCH SUCCESS DURING THE STRIKE: A RAG-AND-BONE MAN BUYING 'ODDS AND ENDS AT LLANELLY.

The negotiations between the miners' representatives and the owners having broken down, Mr. Asquith arranged to introduce the Government's Minimum Wage Bill on Tuesday, March 19, and on the Monday said that the Government regarded the passing of that Bill by the close of the week as imperative. He said then that he hoped it would be passed through all its stages by the Thursday, that the House of Lords might consider it on the Friday, and that it might receive

## BILL: THE COAL STRIKE—SCENES OF PLEASURE, PROTECTION, AND POVERTY.

G.P.U., C.N., NEWS ILLUS., AND TOPICAL.



3. ON THE TRAIN WHICH TAKES THEM FROM COLLIERY TO COLLIERY: POLICE ON STRIKE DUTY.
7. INSIDE THE WINDOW: GIVING OUT STRIKE PAY AT THE ROYAL OAK COLLIERY, NEAR BEDWORTH.
11. CHARITY AND THE STRIKE: CHILDREN BRINGING BREAD TO A BAKERY AT SWANSEA TO HAVE IT BAKED FREE OF CHARGE.

4. AN EVENT ORGANISED BY DERBYSHIRE OWNERS: THE START OF A PIT-PONY RACE.
8. DIGGING FOR COAL ON WASTE GROUND AT ST. HELENS: MINERS AT UNUSUAL COAL-GETTING.
12. STRIKE PAY IN BOWLS AND DISHES: PAYING OUT TO MINERS OF THE WOOD PIT, AT HAYDOCK.

the Royal Assent before the end of the week. With regard to Illustration No. 9, it should be said that a young collier and a boy of fifteen were killed the other day while digging for coal in one of the old "down brow pits" at St. Helens. A mass of rock and "stuff" fell suddenly and buried them alive. The mine in question, which was one of the old style approached by a sloping tunnel instead of a perpendicular shaft, was abandoned over forty years ago.





## RUINS OF DESERT CATHAY.

"BETTER fifty years of Europe," says the poet, "than a cycle of Cathay." This sentiment would hardly appeal to an explorer who, about to start on a long journey in that country, writes of "the last busy days in civilisation" that he is "heartily glad that they were drawing to an end." In Marco Polo's time, Cathay was the general name for China, but in the title of his book, "Ruins of Desert Cathay" (Macmillan), Dr. M. Aurel Stein uses the word in a vaguer and wider sense, as covering all that part of Central Asia and the Westernmost Chinese border which he traversed in his latest journey. So far from being, in its history, at any rate, a type of all that is barbarous, the Cathay which Dr. Stein reveals is rather the grave of a wonderful civilisation, though its physical aspect is certainly wild and desolate to-day, and the glories of its ancient art and religion lie buried beneath the sand of centuries.

Dr. Stein's monumental work, which is in two volumes, most abundantly illustrated with magnificent photographs, panoramic views, maps, and reproductions in colour of ancient Buddhist paintings, will at once take its place among the classics of Asian exploration. It belongs to the same high rank in the literature of travel as the books of Dr. Sven Hedin, who in some places covered the same ground, and traces of whose passage through the wastes of Turkestan his fellow-explorer occasionally comes across.

The journey which Dr. Stein records was undertaken for the Indian Government's Archaeological Survey. It occupied more than two-and-a-half years, from 1906 to 1908, and attained an aggregate marching distance of close on ten thousand miles. So important were its results that, after his return, Dr. Stein was awarded the Founder's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, the highest distinction in its gift. The publication of the detailed scientific report will, owing to the mass of material obtained, occupy several years: meantime, the present volumes, giving the author's personal narrative of his experiences, are issued for the

A TENTH-CENTURY PAINTING FROM CENTRAL ASIA: THE COVER DESIGN OF A MANUSCRIPT FROM A WALLED-UP TEMPLE LIBRARY. "It was a gigantic roll of paper, over seventy feet long, and about one foot wide. . . . A painting on the top of the outer side showed two cleverly drawn geese standing on lotuses and facing each other. . . . The walling up of the chamber must have taken place early in the eleventh century."

From "Ruins of Desert Cathay."

benefit of the general reader. That being so, it is desirable to consider them from the general reader's point of view. Such a reader asks, in a book of travel, besides the interest of the subject, that it should be presented in a picturesque and readable

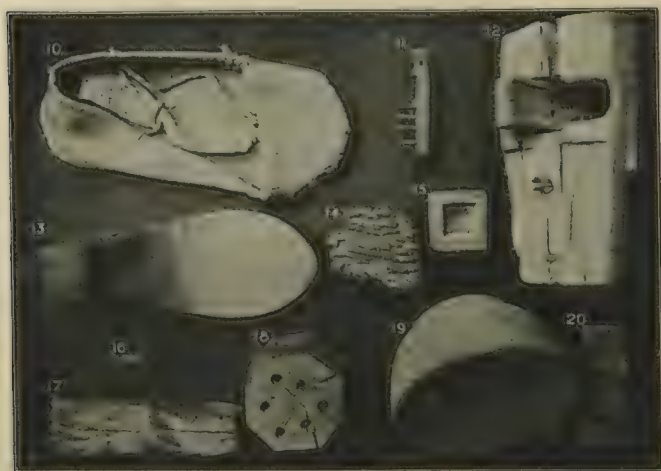
style, and that the author's personality should be genial and attractive. All these requirements are fully satisfied by Dr. Stein's book, which is, indeed, so crammed with interest and information that it is quite impossible to do justice to its contents in the space here available. One impression which it produces is to emphasise the extraordinary fascination of archaeological excavation, especially when combined with travel in mysterious lands. The archaeologist knows the fierce zeal of the hunter and the secret thrills of the bibliophile and art-collector magnified tenfold. A good example of this fascination is the account—perhaps the most interesting part of the book—of the manner in which, by diplomatic degrees, Dr. Stein and his Chinese secretary persuaded a little Buddhist priest to part with the recently discovered manuscript treasures in a walled-up chapel in his temple among the "Caves of the Thousand Buddhas." It was a case of the religious conscience against the archaeological conscience—and the latter won. The unlettered priest, though he could not decipher the manuscripts, doubted whether he ought to dispose of them: Dr. Stein felt it his duty, in the interests of art and culture, to preserve them from loss and dispersal. Now they are safely housed in the British Museum.

Mention of Dr. Stein's Chinese secretary recalls another very pleasing characteristic of his book—that is, the friendly relations that subsisted between him and the members of his party, none of them European, and the happy way in which he hits off their appearance and their disposition. The historical value of Dr. Stein's discoveries, when all the documents which he brought back—some in unknown languages—have been elucidated, will doubtless be immense. He has collected materials for a new chapter in the history of Asia, while his artistic "finds" afford evidence of the close relation, in classical times, between Eastern and Western art.



LINKS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST FROM THE BURIED PAST: FRAGMENTS OF WOOD-CARVING, PARTLY CLASSICAL IN MOTIF, FROM A RUINED HOUSE, ON THE LOP-NOR SITE. This forgotten dead corner of Central Asia had once been linked . . . with all the great civilizations of the ancient world." No. 2 is a "painted arm-rest . . . representing a composite figure in style derived from Hellenistic art." No. 3 is a "lacquered arm-rest representing a grotesque beast in Persepolitan style."

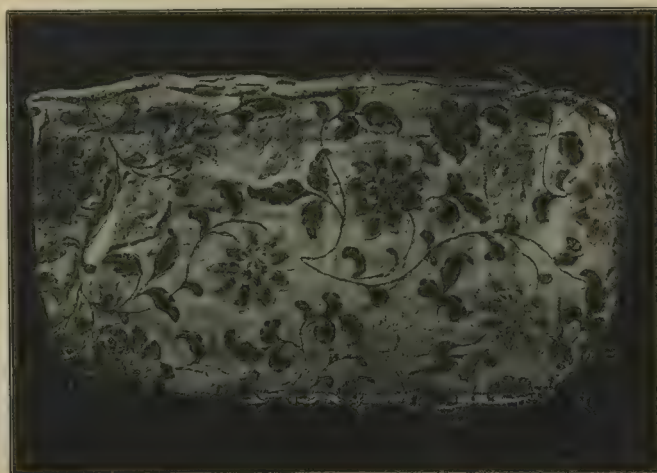
From "Ruins of Desert Cathay," by M. Aurel Stein, by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.



NINETEEN CENTURIES OLD: OBJECTS EXCAVATED FROM RUINED WATCH-STATIONS OF THE EARLY CHINESE BORDER LINE AT TUN-HUANG.

"The men came upon more wooden slips . . . one of them dated in the third year of the Chü-shê period, corresponding to 8 A.D." The objects shown in the photograph are: "10. Hemp shoe; 11. Wooden key; 12, 20. Parts of wooden locks; 13. Wooden boot-last; 14. Fragment of calined reed fascine; 15. Wooden socket for attaching seal; 16. Bronze arrow-head; 18. Block of wood for holding tapers; 19. Wooden eating-bowl."

From "Ruins of Desert Cathay," by M. Aurel Stein, by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.



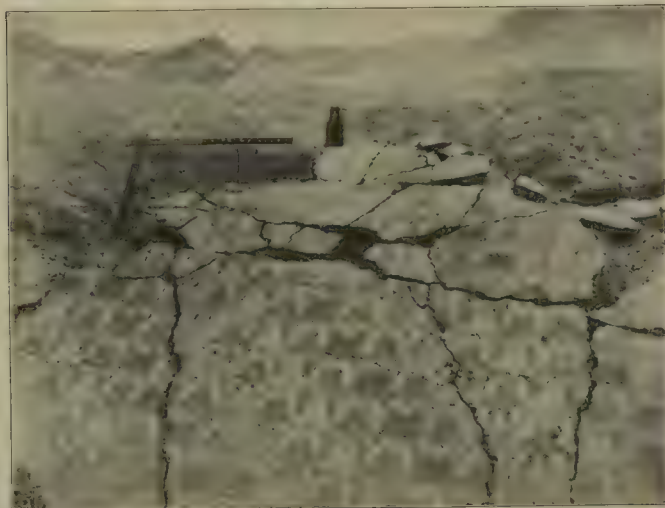
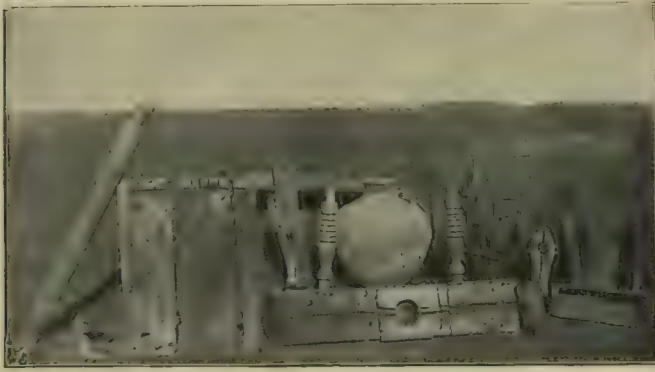
TENTH-CENTURY SILK EMBROIDERY: A CUSHION-COVER FROM THE WALLED-UP LIBRARY IN A CAVE-TEMPLE OF THE "THOUSAND BUDDHAS," TUN-HUANG.

"Its floral ornamentation and tracery is remarkable . . . for its close affinity to designs still common in modern embroidered work of Turkestan and China. Were it not for the ascertained date of the walling-up of the chapel, we should scarcely have suspected that this piece of domestic art went back to at least the tenth century A.D."



## BLOSSOMING WITH ART-RELICS: "RUINS OF DESERT CATHAY."

FROM "RUINS OF DESERT CATHAY," BY M. AUREL STEIN; REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS, MESSRS. MACMILLAN.



1. OF THE THIRD CENTURY A.D.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND IMPLEMENTS EXCAVATED AT NIYA.
2. FROM A WALLED-UP TEMPLE LIBRARY AT TUN-HUANG: ANCIENT MSS. IN SEVEN LANGUAGES.
3. COLOURED FRESQUES OF THE EIGHTH CENTURY: FRAGMENTS OF A WALL WITH STENCILLED BUDDHAS, FROM A TEMPLE AT KHADALIK.

In "Ruins of Desert Cathay," one of the most important and interesting books of archaeological exploration of recent years, Dr. M. Aurel Stein describes his travels in Central Asia and Westernmost China. His discoveries, some of which we illustrate, bear witness to "that ancient culture which, as the joint product of Indian, Chinese, and classical influences, once flourished in the oases of Chinese Turkestan." The house excavated at Niya was probably that of "a petty official about the middle of the third century A.D." The objects in photograph No. 1 are: (A) Eating-tray with ornamented border; (B) Decorated double bracket and jar; (C) Pitchfork and mouse-trap.

2. NEARLY 1700 YEARS OLD: A CARVED WOODEN CUPBOARD AND THE EXCAVATED ROOM AT NIYA IN WHICH IT WAS FOUND.
3. THIRD CENTURY WOOD-CARVING: EXAMPLES FOUND AT NIYA AND KHADALIK.
4. FOUND NEAR A RUINED TEMPLE OF THE FOURTH CENTURY: STUCCO HEADS OF COLOSSAL BUDDHA FIGURES AT MIRAN.

The MSS. in No. 3 are: (1) Sanskrit Prajñā-paramitā text on palm-leaves; (2) Roll with Manichaean "Confession of Sins" in early Turkish. (3) Book in Runic Turki; (4 and 6) Uigur texts in book-form; (5) Pothi in Central-Asian Brahmi script; (7) Text in cursive Central-Asian Brahmi written on reverse of Chinese MS. roll; (8) Roll with Sogdian text; (9) Leaf of Tibetan Buddhist Pothi. Photograph No. 4 shows: (1, 2, 6, 7, 8) Portions of cupboard decorated in Gandhara style; (3, 5) Wooden stamps; (4) Turned leg of chair or cupboard; (10, 11) Double brackets or architraves, in Gandhara style; (9, 12, 13) Architraves of later design from Khadalik.



## THE MARCH OF THE MODES: MEMORIES OF FICKLE DAME FASHION'S EVER-CHANGING COURT.

DRAWN BY A. C. WILMSHURST.



WHEN THE MUFFLED "LATEST CREATION" STANDS ON THE THRESHOLD! THE NEW DRESS—WHAT FORM WILL IT TAKE, AND ON WHAT PAST MODEL WILL IT BE BASED?

Fickle Dame Fashion, for ever changing her moods, and with them the modes, as she has done a prodigious number of times since dress first was, is a little hesitant. Rival "creations" perplex her, and she is undecided. The panier dress is dangled before her, and with it several others; notably the crinoline proper, and what is described as the Tallien costume. The crinoline has found a recent defender in the person of M. André Beaunier, the French author and lecturer, who declares that it was an admirable invention worn by a generation which well knew how to be happy, and that it has the further advantage of recalling

dances on the boulevards, the balls of the Tuileries, and masquerades at the Opera. The Tallien costume is described as follows in the "Daily Mail": "The Tallien costume, which promises to be one of the most striking novelties of the coming season, made its début in the enclosure at Auteuil . . . and created a mild sensation. Taking its name from the famous Directoire beauty, Mme. Tallien, the feature of the new costume is a skirt slit right up the side well above the knee. The dress worn . . . consisted of a black skirt, with a high slash showing the wearer's knee as she walked. The corsage was pink."



THE EARLIEST KNOWN ENGLISHMAN: A PRE-BOULDER CLAY MAN.

ABOUT a mile to the north of Ipswich, on the estate of Mrs. W. N. Fonnereau, is situated the brickfield of Messrs. Bolton and Laughlin, which is famous to geologists for the very ancient Quaternary and Tertiary deposits which have been exposed by the excavations of the London Clay for brickmaking. These deposits, which are given in descending order, are—  
Chalky Boulder Clay,  
Middle-Glacial Sand and Gravel,  
Decalcified Red Crag,  
London Clay,  
Woolwich and Reading Beds,  
Thanet Sand.

For some six years past Mr. I. Reid Moir, of Ipswich, has been collecting flint implements from the beds above the London Clay, and, realising the importance of finding human bones in any of these deposits, had carefully instructed the workmen to communicate immediately with him should such relics turn up.

On October 6, 1911, he received a message from Mr. Laughlin that one of his workmen, while removing some of the decalcified Boulder Clay to get at the underlying Glacial Sand, had found a portion of a human skull, and on going down to the pit discovered that this indeed was the case. As two bones could be seen projecting from the vertical face of the section at a depth of about 4 feet from the surface, Mr. Moir, accompanied by three friends interested in archaeology and geology, went down on the following afternoon to the pit and superintended the digging out of the remainder of the skeleton. As a most careful examination of the hard clay above the remains showed that no digging had ever taken place on this spot before, it was recognised that the find was an important one, and every care was taken in removing the overlying material. When the bones were reached it was found that they were in such a friable state as to necessitate the strata in which they lay being dug up in large lumps; and as it was of the greatest importance to have them at once placed in the hands of experts, they were forwarded the same evening to the Royal College of Surgeons, London, where they were most carefully and skillfully examined by Professor Arthur Keith, the Conservator of the College. During the next week the strata each side of the place where the skeleton was found were examined and reported on by Mr. W. Whitaker, F.R.S., Dr. J. E. Marr, F.R.S., and Mr. George Slater, F.G.S. The Chalky Boulder Clay, under which the bones were lying, covers an immense area in East Anglia, and is a landmark in Pleistocene geology. It owes its origin to the ice-sheet associated with the last episode of the Great Ice Age, and its antiquity may be gauged from the fact that since its deposition most of our present river valleys



A FLINT IMPLEMENT FOUND BY MR. REID MOIR IN THE SAME STRATUM AS THE SKELETON.

have been formed. Before the Chalky Boulder Clay was laid down there was apparently a sandy land-surface to the north of Ipswich, and on this land-surface lived the man whose remains have been found. The flint implements he and his associates made,

made, are of pre-Palæolithic forms, and there is no doubt that in pre-Boulder Clay times the true Palæolithic stage of culture had not been reached.

Yet the man who lived in Britain in the inter-Glacial period before the Boulder Clay was laid down, and who is, therefore, of a vast and unknown antiquity, was to all intents and purposes modern man. He stood about 5 feet 10 inches in height; his head was perhaps a trifle smaller and flatter than present-day examples, but there was nothing brutal or simian in his appearance.

Now, the Neanderthal men whose remains have been frequently found in caves and rock shelters in the South of France and elsewhere, and who lived in these districts in Mid-Palæolithic times, and are, therefore, much less

ancient than the Ipswich man, show distinctly primitive and somewhat simian characteristics. The implements which they made are also of a more simple type than those found in the river-terrace gravels, which are nevertheless more ancient. Therefore, if we are to judge of the type of man from the implements he made, the earlier River-drift man was of a more advanced type than the later Mousterian or Neanderthal man. The famous find at Galley Hill of portions of a human skeleton in the very ancient 100-foot terrace of the Thames has proved this to be true; for here we have a type of skull which is by no means degraded, and associated with flint implements which show an advanced civilisation.

Thus the evidence of the flints and the evidence of the human bones are in entire agreement; but the 100-foot terrace of the Thames at Upminster, in Essex, rests upon, and is therefore less ancient than, the Chalky Boulder Clay, and under this Boulder Clay at Ipswich a modern type of man has been found! And yet not quite modern, for the Ipswich man's tibia, or shin-bone, is different in every way from ours, and not only ours, but from any which have hitherto been found or described. This peculiar tibia, which, as Professor Keith says, represents a stage in Evolution, and will serve to distinguish the race to which this man belonged, was no doubt associated with his manner of walking, but at present it is impossible to say exactly what this association was. The finding of a modern type of man below the Chalky Boulder Clay is, as has been suggested, at first sight rather puzzling, but the dexterously flaked implements which have been found in the older Middle-Glacial gravels, and the still much older detritus bed below the Red Crag, make the discovery

much more easy to understand. The outstanding fact about this discovery is that even at such an immensely remote period as that preceding the deposition of the Chalky Boulder Clay, modern man was already evolved, and that to find the primitive human type we shall have to carry our investigations back into a still more dim and distant past.

	FORMATIONS	PERIODS	TYPES OF MAN
	ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS	HISTORIC IRON BRONZE.	MODERN.
PLEISTOCENE	ALLUVIAL	NEOLITHIC FLINTS.	BARROW MEN, ETC. RIVER BED.
	BURIED CHANNEL OF THAMES	MAGDALENIAN.	CROMAGNON.
	LOWEST TERRACE	SOLUTREAN.	COMBE-CAPELLE GRIMALDI.
	4TH GLACIAL	AURIGNACIAN.	NEANDERTHAL.
	50 FOOT TERRACE	MOUSTERIAN.	SPY LA CHAPELLE. LA QUINA. JERSEY.
	3RD GLACIAL		KRAPINA.
	100 FOOT TERRACE	ACHEULIAN.	BURY ST EDMUNDS. MOULIN QUINON.
	BOULDER CLAY	CHELLEAN.	DENISE. GRENVILLE.
	2ND GLACIAL	WORKED FLINTS	GALLEY HILL.
	MID-GLACIAL		IPSWICH. L'OLMO? FOXHALL.
PLIOCENE	CONTORTED DRIFT	WORKED FLINTS.	HEIDELBERG.
	CROMER BEDS		PITHECANTHROPUS.
	NORWICH BEDS	WORKED FLINTS.	
	PLATEAU DRIFT		
	1ST GLACIAL		
	LENHAM BEDS		
	RED CRAG SERIES	WORKED FLINTS.	CATENEDOLO MAN CALAVERAS.
	CORALLINE CRAG SERIES		

A GEOLOGICAL CHART SHOWING THE PROBABLE SEQUENCE OF STRATA FORMED IN ENGLAND DURING THE RECENT PLEISTOCENE AND PLIOCENE EPOCHS.  
The period of Neanderthal man in France is regarded as coinciding with the formation of the deepest part of the valley of the Thames. The Galley Hill and Ipswich skeletons belong to earlier periods.

which were, no doubt, lying on the land-surface before the advance of the ice, have been found in some abundance in the Boulder Clay, and at the junction of the clay with the Glacial Sand, and, therefore, at exactly the same horizon as the bones themselves occurred. These implements, and those from the underlying Middle-Glacial gravel, though very skillfully



## A SPECIALIST IN RELICS: THE LONDON MUSEUM—SOME TREASURES.

14 PHOTOGRAPHS BY W. E. GRAY; 1 BY S. AND G.; 2 BY C.N.



1. AS WORN BY SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, RALEIGH, FROBISHER, ETC.: A CUT BLACK VELVET DOUBLET OF ABOUT 1580.
2. OF ABOUT THE YEAR 1580: AN ELIZABETHAN GLOVE.
3. PUPPETS DRESSED BY QUEEN VICTORIA AND BARONESS LEHZEN: ROYAL DOLLS AT THE LONDON MUSEUM.
4. OF THE DAYS OF CHARLES I.: A GLOVE OF THE YEAR 1630.
5. AS WORN BY SITTERS TO RUBENS AND OTHERS: A SILVER TISSUE DOUBLET, LINED WITH PINK SILK (LONDON WORK), OF BETWEEN 1615 AND 1620.
6. WORN IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH: A GAUNTLET OF 1580.

7. A "BELOW-STAIRS" COSTUME OF KING CHARLES II.'S TIME: A SERVANT'S DRESS OF ABOUT 1665.
8. FROM THE DAYS OF GOOD QUEEN BESS: A GAUNTLET OF 1580.
9. A FASHION IN RICHARD III.'S DAY: A YOUTH'S DOUBLET OF PIGEON-GREY VELVET, TRIMMED WITH FUR (RESTORED), OF ABOUT 1480.
10. FROM THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH: A GAUNTLET OF 1580.
11. A MODE OF ABOUT 1745: A LADY'S TOWN-DRESS OF ROSE-SILK WITH QUILTED PETTICOAT.

12. OF ABOUT THE YEAR 1580: AN ELIZABETHAN GAUNTLET.
13. THE QUEEN'S "GOING-AWAY" DRESS: A HISTORIC COSTUME LENT BY HER MAJESTY.
14. FOR THE MONLYD LADY OF QUEEN MARY'S TIME: A PURSE OF 1588.
15. OF THE TIME OF CHARLES II.: A STOMACHER OF 1670, IN VERY FINE CONDITION.
16. CARRIED IN THE DAYS OF JAMES I.: A PURSE OF ABOUT 1610.
17. THE QUEEN'S WEDDING DRESS: A HISTORIC COSTUME LENT BY HER MAJESTY.

The King arranged to open the London Museum, at Kensington Palace, on Thursday, March 21. It was anticipated that by that time there would be over 10,000 exhibits, including thirty dresses, worn by the Duchess of Kent and Queen Victoria, and some dresses worn by herself on notable occasions, all lent by Queen Alexandra; also Queen Mary's

wedding-dress and her going-away dress, lent by herself. The London Museum, which is under the direction of Mr. Guy Francis Laking, provides a home for relics of Old London and of Old London life; that is to say, it specialises in such a way as cannot fail to attract exceptional interest. It is likely to be open to the public on Saturday.



## LOOTING TO MAKE A CROWD HOSTILE: THE CHINESE MILITARY REVOLT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY W. A. STURSBURG.



1. AFTER HAVING BEEN REINFORCED FROM TIENTSIN: PART OF THE GUARD OF EACH LEGATION LINING UP ON THE GLACIS OF THE BRITISH LEGATION FOR A "DEMONSTRATION" MARCH THROUGH THE TARTAR CITY—AT THE BACK, FRENCH TROOPS MARCHING IN; SITTING ON THE WALL, BRITISH SOLDIERS; ON THE LEFT, DUTCH; IN THE MIDDLE, AUSTRIAN; ON THE RIGHT, JAPANESE.

On February 29 a military revolt broke out in Peking, among troops who were discontented at not having received their pay. They proceeded to loot and burn. "We revolt," said the mutineers, "revenging ourselves on the people, so that they may take vengeance on Yuan Shi Kai." The situation grew worse, and on March 3 martial law was proclaimed, and executioners were busy decapitating looters in the streets. Some of the mutinous regiments commandeered trains, in which they went off to Paotingfu to repeat their looting exploits. The army had realised its strength, and Yuan Shi Kai was obliged to conciliate it. A

2. BURNT BY MUTINOUS REPUBLICAN TROOPS IN PEKING: THE REMAINS OF THE FOUR WESTERN MEMORIAL ARCHES.

3 and 4. SOME OF THE MEN WHO SAID, "WE REVOLT, REVENGING OURSELVES ON THE PEOPLE, SO THAT THEY MAY TAKE VENGEANCE ON YUAN SHI KAI"; CHINESE SOLDIERS AND LOOT ENTRAINED AND WAITING TO ENTRAIN.

thousand of the principal mutineers were not only pardoned, but were provided with a special train from Fengtai to Lukochou. The cars, however, were so full of loot that the men themselves had to walk. Our correspondent says: "In nearly all cases it was civilians of the coolie class who were beheaded—the men who went in afterwards and took what they could; not the soldiers, the actual men who broke into the shops—and their bodies were left about the streets as a warning, in some cases the heads being suspended by three bamboos placed in the form of a tripod or nailed by the queue against a convenient telegraph-pole."



# BEFORE SUN YAT SEN RESIGNED: THE FIRST CHINESE REPUBLICAN CABINET.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. LEAVING FOR A CABINET MEETING ACCOMPANIED BY HIS STAFF: DR. SUN YAT SEN, THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, WHO RESIGNED IN YUAN SHI KAI'S FAVOUR.

2. WITH SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRST CHINESE REPUBLICAN CABINET: DR. SUN YAT SEN, THE CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY LEADER.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese revolutionary leader, was elected Provisional President of the Chinese Republic on December 29 last, by a convention at Nanking at which fourteen of the provinces of China were represented. A Republican Cabinet was formed in that city comprising some of the ablest men in China. On January 5 Sun Yat Sen issued from Shanghai a Republican manifesto addressed "to all friendly nations," outlining the Republican policy. Negotiations were opened between Sun Yat Sen and the Republicans at Nanking

3. SHOWING A SPARSE ATTENDANCE OF PIGTAIL-LESS REPRESENTATIVES IN NATIONAL DRESS: A MEETING OF DELEGATES UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF DR. SUN YAT SEN.

4. SALUTED BY TWO OF THOSE WHOSE ACTION MADE THE REPUBLIC A POSSIBILITY: DR. SUN YAT SEN HONOURED BY SOLDIERS OF THE CHINESE ARMY.

5. WITH MINISTERS OF HIS CABINET: DR. SUN YAT SEN.

and Yuan Shi Kai and the Imperialists at Peking, and on January 18 it was stated that the conference of delegates from seventeen provinces assembled at Nanking would elect Yuan Shi Kai President, Sun Yat Sen, the Provisional President, retiring in his favour. On February 12 were issued from Peking the three historic edicts which brought the Manchu rule to an end, and gave Yuan Shi Kai power to form a Republican Government. Three days later Sun Yat Sen resigned, and, as anticipated, Yuan Shi Kai was elected President.



## THE EARLIEST-KNOWN ENGLISHMAN: THE IPSWICH MAN—HIS REMAINS.



1. A SIDE VIEW OF THE BRAIN-CAST AND SKULL OF THE IPSWICH SKELETON. THE FRAGMENT OF THE FRONTAL BONE IS DETACHED FROM THE FOREHEAD AND PLACED BELOW THE MAIN SPECIMEN. THE FOREHEAD IS OF THE MODERN TYPE.
2. A DRAWING OF THE PROFILE OF THE BRAIN-CAST AND SKULL OF THE IPSWICH SKELETON. THE DRAWING WAS MADE OF NATURAL SIZE ON MILLIMETRE PAPER. THE THIRD FRONTAL CONVOLUTION, AS MAY BE SEEN ON THE DRAWING OF THE BRAIN-CASE, IS WELL DEVELOPED. THIS PART OF THE BRAIN IS CONNECTED WITH SPEECH. THE SKULL, AS REGARDS SIZE, IS OF MODERN DIMENSIONS.

3. A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SKELETON AS SEEN AFTER THE VARIOUS PARTS WERE EXPOSED AND HARDENED.
4. A DRAWING OF THE IPSWICH SKELETON TO SERVE AS KEY TO THE ACCOMPANYING PHOTOGRAPH ON THE LEFT.
5. (A) LEFT TIBIA OF THE ANCIENT CROMAGNON MAN. THE ANTERIOR BORDER OR SHIN IS TURNED OUTWARDS. (B) RIGHT TIBIA OF TALL MODERN ENGLISHMAN. THE SHIN IS SHARP AND DIRECTED FORWARDS. (C) PART OF THE RIGHT TIBIA OF THE IPSWICH SKELETON. THERE IS NO SHARP RIDGE OR SHIN. THE LENGTH OF THE ORIGINAL WAS PROBABLY THE SAME AS B.

6. A DIAGRAM SHOWING SECTION OF STRATA AND THE POSITION OF THE PARTS OF THE SKELETON EXPOSED BY THE WORKMAN.
7. THE POSITION OF THE BONES IS INDICATED BY x x x. THE STRATA ARE SEEN TO BE UNBROKEN.
8. CROSS SECTIONS OF THE LEG-BONE OR TIBIA OF VARIOUS RACES COMPARED WITH THE SECTION OF THE IPSWICH TIBIA. THE ANTERIOR SURFACE OF THE IPSWICH TIBIA IS FLAT OR SLIGHTLY ROUNDED.

The remains were found by Mr. J. Reid Moir in the brickfield of Messrs. Bolton and Laughlin, about a mile to the north of Ipswich, which is famous to geologists for the very ancient Quaternary and Tertiary deposits which have been exposed by the excavations

of the London Clay for brick-making. When the bones were reached it was found that they were in such a friable state as to necessitate the strata in which they lay being dug up in large lumps.—[See Illustrated Article on another Page.]



## THE EARLIEST-KNOWN ENGLISHMAN—RECONSTRUCTED FROM HIS REMAINS.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.

**"THE MISSING LINK"? PITHEC-  
ANTHROPUS ERECTUS.**

"Dr. Eugène Dubois, who had left Holland for Java with the avowed intention of finding the 'missing link,' discovered in September 1891 a molar tooth . . . the wisdom tooth of *Pithecanthropus erectus*; later . . . the cranial vault, or the skull-cap, was found. . . . The thigh bone of the left leg was found lying fifty feet away from the spot where the first tooth was obtained, but still on the same horizon, and finally, in October [1892], another molar tooth. . . . A description of the remains of *Pithecanthropus* has been published by Dr. Dubois. . . . All are agreed that they indicate an animal bearing a close resemblance to men and apes,"  
*Dr. W. J. Sollas in "Ancient Hunters" (Macmillan).*

**BETWEEN MAN AND APE? PITHEC-  
ANTHROPUS ERECTUS.**

"Some regard *Pithecanthropus* as an ape with certain human characters; others as a man with evident simian characters; others . . . as a connecting-link midway between man and the higher apes. The suggestion has even been made that the remains are those of a microcephalic idiot. . . . That which distinguishes man from all the beasts of the field is the power and complexity of his mind. . . . Thus the chief interest in the Trinil fossil attaches to the skull-cap, or brain-pan . . . this is certainly more simian than human. . . . The animal has been fittingly designated *Pithecanthropus erectus*—the ape-man who walked erect."

*Dr. W. J. Sollas in "Ancient Hunters," (Macmillan).*

**THE EARLIEST REMAINS FOUND IN  
EUROPE: THE HEIDELBERG JAW.**

"The earliest trace of the Neanderthal type of man yet found was discovered in the Valley of the Neckar, some six miles above . . . Heidelberg. Only a lower jaw was found. . . . The Heidelberg man had a massive jaw. . . . One can be absolutely certain that the head form of the Heidelberg man was of the Neanderthal shape. . . . In the manner of head fixation Neanderthal man retains a distinct trace of the anthropoid form. . . . The earliest trace of the skeleton of man yet found in Europe must be assigned to a period which carries us back many hundred thousands of years. . . . Yet even at that early date we find man already evolved, brutish perhaps in appearance, savage, no doubt, in his nature—yet large-brained, erect in posture, and in every sense of the biologist—a man."

*Professor Arthur Keith in "Ancient Types of Men" (Harper).*

**THE IPSWICH MAN.**

"If all the evidence holds good—and in the opinion of those qualified to judge, this is likely to be the case—the Ipswich skeleton thus discovered represents not only the earliest remains of man yet found in England, but, with the exception of the Heidelberg jaw, the earliest yet found in Europe."—*Times*.

**THE IPSWICH MAN.**

"The modern type of man was apparently evolved before the commencement of the Glacial Period. . . . At least we are now certain that thousands of years before the Neanderthal race flourished in South Germany, Belgium, and France, England was occupied by a race of men which in build of body and form of brain were of the modern type."—*Times*.

**THE EUROPEAN OF THE EARLIER  
ICE AGE: NEANDERTHAL MAN.**

"We know now that the men who lived in Europe during the earlier and greater part of the Glacial Period—one estimated to have extended over a period of from 500,000 to 1,500,000 years—were of the Neanderthal type. . . . A comparison of the calvaria of the Neanderthal skull with the corresponding part of the Galley Hill man will bring out its peculiar features. Both are very long skulls, the Neanderthal being 203 mm., the Galley Hill some 2 mm. more. . . . The great size of the supra-orbital torus gives the forehead of the Neanderthal man a receding appearance. . . . It is a striking fact that the brain had reached, as regards size, more than a modern degree of development in the Neanderthal type (over 1500 cc.); indeed, 1480 cc. is usually accepted as an average for modern man."

*Professor Arthur Keith in "Ancient Types of Men" (Harper).*

**THE "MODERN" OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF YEARS AGO: THE IPSWICH PRE-BOULDER CLAY MAN.**

"Before the Chalky Boulder Clay was laid down there was apparently a sandy land-surface to the north of Ipswich, and on this land-surface lived the man whose remains have been found. . . . The man who lived in Britain in the inter-Glacial period before the Boulder Clay was laid down, and who is, therefore, of a vast and unknown antiquity, was to all intents

and purposes modern man. He stood about 5 feet 10 inches in height; his head was perhaps a trifle smaller and flatter than present-day examples, but there was nothing brutal or simian in his appearance. . . . even at such an immensely remote period . . . modern man was already evolved."—(See Facing Page and Article on another Page.)



## 18TH-CENTURY INFLUENCE UPON 20TH-CENTURY DRESS: THE FASHION?

DRAWN BY A. C. MICHAEL.



### TO BECOME THE PREVAILING MODE? THE NEW PANIER DRESS, WHICH IS FINDING FAVOUR.

There is a fairly strong feeling in Paris, at all events, that a new form of panier dress, based on that of the mid-eighteenth century, will be the fashion of the moment. Time alone can show whether this is to be; but meantime it may be remarked, as we note on our Double-Page,

that rivals are in the field, challenging this creation. Our Artist has based the dress shown on the right-hand side upon a Dover Street Studio's photograph of a creation by M. Ernest, of Regent Street; others on a photograph by Mondanités.



# BUCHANAN'S Scotch Whisky



— A MORNING NIP —

“BLACK & WHITE” BRAND



## LADIES' PAGE.

NEVER do our new clothes seem more acceptable, even indispensable, than in the spring. It is not only that one wants to lighten the weight and lessen the warmth of the costume, but the return of the bright sun shows up all the wear-and-tear of past wintry weather, and things that looked still quite respectable in the dull light of winter's short days are found to be painfully dingy and dirty in the clear sunshine of the early spring. The fewer clothes one indulges in, the more careful must be the choice, so it is not the part of wisdom to rush forth to buy without due consideration; if the garment will have to serve for a good time, whether it pleases or not, better wait awhile, till Fashion's voice is distinctly heard proclaiming her intentions as to the season's cut and style. But the new materials are all ready, and the owner of a reasonable dress-allowance naturally seeks her first new supply for spring with joy, as soon as the weather admits of doffing winter wear, as we may now hope is the case.

It is not only the cut of a costume that deserves to receive from the intending wearer an impartial personal study. Colour demands individual thought also, to harmonise the dress with the complexion, the hair, and the eyes. It is as great a blunder to select a colour for one's own wear because it is "fashionable," as it is to follow an unsuitable outline. An eye for colour seems to be a rather rare endowment; or perhaps it is that taste is not cultivated adequately in early life by observation, and by being surrounded by beautiful things. Some colours may suit a face when used in small quantities, as in bows, trimming lines, or vests, and even in hats, that would have the reverse effect if the entire gown were made of the same tint. White of a creamy tone suits almost all complexions; there is a blue-white, however, that is becoming only to clear complexions, whether of the rosy or the olive type. The golden-haired blonde with a pink-tinted complexion has the widest choice in colours; for her, white in all its tones, blue and green in all their shades, golden yellow, rose-pink, all shades of purple, grey or black brightened with pink, each and all enhance the appearance, and red is the only colour that to this type is probably unbecoming. Brown hair and eyes and a brunette skin should avoid the lighter tones of blue and of green, but the deeper shades of these colours will probably suit them if the skin is clear. Brown and dark blue in fabrics with deep lights and shadows, such as velvet, will suit brunettes excellently; but vivid reds, rich pinks, ambler, tan, and cream-white, are their best colours; purple is uncertain, it suits some brunettes, but most do well to eschew it.

Easy to suit with harmonious tints is the medium blonde type of beauty which is, perhaps, the most characteristically English—blue or clear grey eyes, hair appearing brown in the mass but well lit up by high lights of gold, a clear fair complexion without very vivid colour in the cheeks. This type is "flattered," as the French say, by blue above all. A delicate yellow, from that of ripe



A DAINY FROCK OF BLACK TAFFETAS.

This dress is finished with a fine white lawn jabot and frills on the sleeves, and a velvet bow and buckle at the neck.

corn to the deep creamy tone of a Gloire-de-Dijon rose, is also very becoming. Green of a rather vivid shade, Lincoln, moss, willow and lime green, especially when worn with a touch of pink, even only a pink bow or a rose, is very becoming. Black relieved a little with white, or with pink or blue, is also excellent wear for the medium blonde with a good skin. Auburn hair is often unbecomingly treated by its owner, who ought to be pleased to possess it; but too often she has also a freckled and sallow complexion. Olive-green, dark red, pale brown and tan, and, with a good complexion, light blue and really pale shades of pink and yellow, are all possible, but generally the auburn-haired woman does best with the dark shades just mentioned.

It is interesting to note the revival of taffetas—the olden-time favourite—and, as a variety in make-up, the smart dressmakers are sending out taffetas tailor-made costumes in various colours; but we think taffetas in this form will not take the popular fancy, although it will be a useful and dainty material to wear. For the spring the three-piece schemes, giving a complete frock when the coat is removed, will be made up of serge or whipcord, and not a few will choose the hopsack which resembles Turkish towelling in make, and this combined with a blouse in charmeuse or taffetas will make up a smart affair for afternoon wear.

Another pretty fancy is the net blouse, with veiled medallions of thick lace, and worn over a plain taffetas slip to match the skirt. The lace jabot is always with us, but we are now to wear it with a difference, and one of the most becoming styles is to outline the front of the dress to the waist with a tastefully arranged cascade of lace, its scanty folds caught by long jewelled lace pins.

Petticoats are to be decidedly pretty this season, and one we saw the other day, which formed part of a trousseau, was made of thin muslin or cambric, with a good deal of lace insertion in stripes down the front, while the flounce was edged with hand-embroidered rose-buds and scallops. Indeed, it was almost pretty enough for a dress.

Of course such a petticoat is made à la Princesse, so that the trimming extends in an unbroken line from bust to top of scanty flounce to meet the requirements of the one-piece dress, for although rumour has it that skirts are to be wider this season, still modistes are not allowing much flow in the underskirt, which would considerably spoil the set of the sheath-like skirt with its straight outline and carefully swathed draperies.

Much has been said about the new hairdressing, and the unanimous verdict has been that "Beauty unadorned is adorned the most," and the Goddess of Fashion has decreed that additional puffs and curls are to be abandoned, and ladies will appear much more attractive and stylish in the natural simplicity of their own shining tresses. For evening wear, dainty curls will fill in the nape of the neck, and a jewelled fillet is to encircle the crown, holding in front or at side an osprey, with its stern buckled by a sparkling ornament.

FLORENA.

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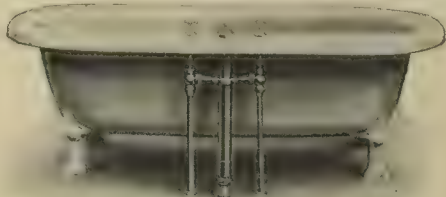
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# Woman's Fear for Her Hair

THOUSANDS OF READERS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY AFFRIGHTED AT  
EPIDEMIC OF FADING AND FALLING HAIR.

Write To-Day for This Presentation Hair-Growing Toilet Outfit and Save Your Hair's Colour and Luxuriance Before Too Late.

FROM all over the country come reports of an epidemic of fading and falling hair. Women as yet are the chief sufferers, but men, and even children, are likewise affected.

Thousands of readers are finding that their hair is

- Losing its elasticity,
- Becoming brittle,
- Splitting at the ends,
- Losing its gloss and lustre,
- Becoming faded and grey,
- Falling out literally in handfuls.

Further, the young growth of the hair (and young hair is forever growing to replace the old) is being stunted, just as frost nips off the tender shoots of plants and trees.

This causes a great thinning of the hair, and unless daily stimulus and nourishment is given to the hair-roots some form of baldness, either partial or total, is an almost inevitable result.

## LOOK IN YOUR LOOKING-GLASS TO-DAY.

No wonder women are affrighted!

No wonder men, too, are getting anxious!

To look in one's mirror and see—suddenly—how thin one's hair is getting, how dull and lifeless it looks, how faded it is becoming—yes, and, good gracious! look at the grey hairs. Where have they come from? How old they make me look!—well, it is a terrifying experience for any woman and not at all a pleasant one for a man either.

So much depends on the hair keeping its strength, colour, and abundance!

For the hair to become grey and thin is to rob a woman of half her charm and all her youthful glory.

It is to put her in the background, to place her amongst the middle-aged, to write the word "Faded" under her career of Social Conquest.

And men, too, find themselves getting "passed over" for promotion, and even losing their employment, because of the "too old" appearance given by their grey or thin hair, or by its absence altogether.

## DISCOVERY OF A 2-MINUTES-A-DAY HAIR-HEALTH-GIVING REMEDY.

Fortunately these disasters (and disasters they literally are) can be prevented.

Women need fear for their hair no longer, nor need men; nor need parents fear for their children's hair.

A remedy for the present epidemic of fading and falling hair has been discovered. The discoverer is Mr. Edwards, the world's greatest authority on the Care and Preservation of the Hair. The remedy only takes 2 minutes a day to practise, so everyone can adopt it. Its cost is very, very small. At first, indeed, its cost is nothing. This is because Mr. Edwards wishes you to try it for a week at his own expense. Having done this, you will be able to judge its wonder-working, hair-strengthening merits by personal experience. You will then be delighted to continue this splendid remedy for fading and falling hair, which renders your hair abundantly healthy, luxuriant, and glossy, and takes years from your apparent age.

## GENEROUS FREE GIFT TO EVERY READER.

Below there is printed a coupon.

Fill it up and send it (with 3d. in stamps to pay postage of return outfit) to the Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

In return you will be sent the following free Hair-Growing Toilet Gift. It contains:—

- \*1. A bottle containing a week's supply of that delightful hair-food and tonic-dressing, **Harlene for the Hair.**
- \*2. A trial packet of **Cremex for the Scalp**, a delightful Shampoo Powder for home use, which thoroughly



"Gracious! What's wrong with my hair? It comes out in handfuls! I shall have none left soon! What shall I do?" So hundreds exclaim as they brush their hair before the mirror. There is a perfect epidemic of fading and falling hair at the present time, largely due to the weather. Therefore, accept the remedy offered you free by the world's greatest Hair Specialist. Use the Coupon printed below to-day. Thus obtain gratis everything required for keeping your hair always healthy and abundant.

cleanses the scalp from Scurf and prepares the Hair for the Hair-Drill treatment.

\*3. Mr. Edwards' private book of "**Hair-Drill**" Rules, which shows you how, by practising them for 2 minutes a day, you can put a stop to the falling or fading of your hair, and restore the latter to luxuriant, healthy and lustrous abundance.

\*All Sent you Free on Application To-day.

It will save the health and attractiveness of your hair. It will stop the present alarming epidemic of fading and falling hair.

It restores the lost lustre and colour to your hair and greatly increases its silken appearance and the abundance of its growth.

Also, it removes all Scurf, Dandruff and Irritation from the Scalp, and remedies every description of Hair-Poverty and Scalp Disorder.

CURES ALL THE FOLLOWING HAIR AND SCALP DISORDERS.

Just by practising Harlene "Hair-Drill" for 2 minutes every day (as shown in the book given with each Free Toilet Outfit) you remove the following hair ill-health conditions:—

- Total, Partial or Patchy Baldness,
- Greyness in Strands or "all over,"
- Too Greasy Hair,
- Loss of Gloss, Lustre, Colour,
- Falling Hair,
- Irritation of the Scalp,
- Scurf Accumulations,
- Too Dry and Brittle Hair,
- Splitting at the Ends,
- Thin, Poverty-Stricken Hair.

Delay no longer. Delays are dangerous. Your hair is in danger. It needs immediate help.

Harlene "Hair-Drill" gives it that help it needs. Everything required for practising it for a week is sent you Free of Charge.

When the week is over your hair will be greatly improved in lustre, colour, and growth.

After that you can continue practising "Hair-Drill" at very small cost.

All chemists and stores sell Harlene-for-the-Hair in 1s., 2s., 6d., and 4s. 6d. bottles; Cremex in 1s. boxes of 7 shampoos, single shampoos 2d.; or you can obtain them post free from the Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C. Think of this. For ONE SHILLING you secure a bottle of this delicious Hair Tonic and Dressing, of exactly the same quality as used by the Queen of Greece, the Crown Princess of Greece, the beautiful Marchioness of Headfort, Mrs. Langtry, and thousands of the most beautiful women and best-groomed men in the country.

It possesses a delicately entrancing perfume, it is clear, limpid, and free from greasy matter. It is most delightful to use. It refreshes the scalp and imparts to the hair a faint but delightful floral fragrance. At the cost of 1s.—and two minutes a day of your time—you can insure your hair against Greyness and Baldness, and grow a luxuriant, healthy, and attractive head of hair.

But first write for the seven days' Free Course of Harlene Hair-Drill. Fill up this Coupon. Post it to-day (with 3d. in stamps to pay carriage of Outfit). By return the complete Triple Toilet Outfit will be yours—to rescue your hair from the perils that are attacking it, and to render it once more attractive, abundant, glossy, bright, and full of colour.

## THIS COUPON ENTITLES YOU TO ONE WEEK'S "HARLENE HAIR-DRILL" OUTFIT FREE.

To the EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me by return of post a presentation toilet outfit for practising Harlene Hair-Drill, including (1) One Bottle of Harlene for the Hair; (2) Free Packet of Cremex Shampoo Powder; (3) Hair-Drill Manual of Rules and Instructions for Growing Healthy and Abundant Hair. I enclose 3d. in stamps to pay carriage of above to the following address:—

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, MARCH 23, 1912.

**Rainy**

Cherry Blossom Boot Polish is waterproof, and so protects the feet against damp and chills.

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In cold weather Cherry Blossom Boot Polish will keep the leather in good condition and prevent cracking.

**NORTH EAST SOUTH WEST**

**CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH IS THE BEST**

**Warm & Fine**

This is the Polish which will give your boots a brilliant shine that will last all day.

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Keep the feet warm, dry, and comfortable in the inclement East Wind and weather by using "Cherry Blossom" only.

Obtainable from all Grocers, Bootmakers, Stores, in 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. Tins. Outfit, 6d. & 1s.

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## The Royal Commission

in their final report on Tuberculosis, recently issued, clearly showed that the chief danger to child life resulted from the use of infected cows' milk. To quote one extract: "The Evidence we have accumulated goes to demonstrate that a considerable amount of the tuberculosis of childhood is to be ascribed to infection transmitted to children in meals consisting largely of the milk of the cow."

When the mother's milk is not available, the "Allenburys" Foods form the best substitute, as they are practically identical with healthy human milk, in composition, nutritive value and digestibility, and are absolutely free from all harmful germs.

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promote sound sleep, ensure vigorous health and development, and represent the most successful method of infant feeding ever devised.

**Milk Food No. 1.**  
From birth to 3 months.

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A valuable addition to baby's dietary when ten months old and after. These Rusks are specially useful during the troublesome time of teething. When eaten raw they mechanically aid the cutting of teeth.

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In three sizes—4/1, 8/6 and 20/- per bottle, of all high-class chemists, etc.  
Toilet Powder 2/-, Toilet Soap 1/-, Sachet 1/6, Perfume 1 water-softening crystals for the bath 2/6, 7/6 and 12/-.

**J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.**



## LITERATURE.

**"Trekking the Great Thirst."***(See Illustration on p. 451.)*

The modern developments of publishing have rendered articulate many of those hardy pioneers of Empire who in the time of our fathers were dumb. To-day every man who has gone beyond the beaten track may claim a hearing, and it follows that the quality of the travel-narratives varies considerably. Now and again one finds a writer who handles the pen in his hours of leisure with no less skill than he handled the rule when his dinner depended upon his aim; at other times the narrative limps painfully over pages that are as free from nourishment as the most inhospitable regions described. Mr. Arnold W. Hodson's "Trekking the Great Thirst" (T. Fisher Unwin) is one of the few travel-books that do not call for a distinct literary gift. It has life and vigour; tells of hairbreadth incidents by flood and field, reveals a record of hard and responsible labour cheerfully undertaken and brilliantly carried out, and, when the last page is turned, the plain, undistinguished writing is seen to have accomplished its task in perfectly satisfactory fashion. Sir Ralph Williams, sometime Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and now Governor of Newfoundland, and Mr. F. C. Selous, that mighty hunter, contribute an Introductory Note and a Foreword of which any man might well be proud. The author tells his fascinating story of adventure in the Kalahari Desert, situated in the western portion of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and of his important diplomatic and other service on the borders of Damaraland at the time when Germany was having trouble in South-West Africa. Following, came the expedition to Ngamiland with the Resident Commissioner, when Mr. Hodson shot his first lion. Then the author

trekked, with Sekgoma Khama, into new country, finding plenty of sport; and after the journey to the Mababe flats we have the greater part of a couple of chapters by Mr. Vaughan-Kirby, describing the hunting trip with Lord Selborne, which Mr. Hodson organised. The adventures with lions make a thrilling narrative, and at its close the author, his work in the wilds at an end, tells how he turned from them with a feeling akin to home-sickness. It was hardly

the ascent of the Matterhorn being achieved by her in 1895; and also by the ambition to conquer a peak where no mere man had stood, her observations from the summit of Orizaba, in Mexico, two years later,

giving her the world's record for women. Shortly after the Fitzgerald expedition accomplished Aconcagua, Miss Peck had determined to attempt Sorata, in Bolivia, when she learned that Sir Martin Conway was engaged on the same enterprise. But Sir Martin, starting too late in the season, had to turn back below the peak, and in 1903 she set out. That expedition was a failure, and so was a second in the year following. The programme for 1904 had included the attempt on Sajama and Huascarán as well, and to the last (pronounced Wascaran), in Peru, Miss Peck now addressed herself. During the next four years, she made five attempts to reach the summit of Huascarán,

succeeding on the last of them, in September 1908. The victory was almost a disaster. She lost one of her fur mittens—or rather a guide lost it—and her hand froze. She was unable to use her hypsometer, and so to find the height of the peak above sea-level. In the high wind and blowing snow, however, she took some photographs of the four quarters of the heavens (reproduced in her book) before commencing the long and terrible descent. It remains in her mind, she tells us, as a horrible nightmare—and no wonder. The same guide who lost Miss Peck's mitten lost both his own, and paid for his carelessness with his left hand and half of a foot, which had to be amputated at Lima. Only the resolution of the other Swiss guide brought them all down with their lives. This, in the briefest outline, is the story of perseverance and endurance, concluding with a thrilling climax, which Miss Peck tells in this

*(Continued overleaf.)**Photo, Sport and General.*

"FOR THE APPAREL OF PROCLAIMS THE MAN": THE COLLECTION OF COSTUMES IN THE KING'S GALLERY AT THE LONDON MUSEUM.

One of the most interesting rooms in the new London Museum is that containing the costumes illustrative of London's social history. Among them are many of royal associations. Queen Alexandra recently lent to the Museum more than thirty dresses worn by Queen Victoria or her mother, the Duchess of Kent, and also some which she herself wore on memorable occasions.

tures, related in her "High Mountain Climbing in Peru and Bolivia" (Fisher Unwin), were truly remarkable. She was incited to them by early exhilarating essays in Europe,

*Photo, Sport and General.*

IN THE NEW LONDON MUSEUM WHICH THE KING ARRANGED TO OPEN ON MARCH 21: LOOKING DOWN QUEEN MARY'S GALLERY.

It was arranged that his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, should on Thursday, March 21, open the new London Museum at Kensington Palace. It contains more than ten thousand exhibits. Among them is the ancient Roman boat found on the site of the new London County Hall, of which the King recently laid the foundation-stone.

necessary to say this; the whole story breathes the love of adventure, of danger, and of duty.

Mountaineering in Peru and Bolivia.

*(See Illustrations on p. 451.)*

Miss Annie S. Peck's adventures, related in her "High Mountain Climbing in Peru and Bolivia" (Fisher Unwin), were truly remarkable. She was incited to them by early exhilarating essays in Europe,

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## WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS

is a welcome guest in the homes of the great Dominion of Canada, and the Union of Africa; whilst throughout the great Empire of India, in North and South America, and Cuba, it has established itself as the premier natural "pick-me-up" and stimulative tonic.

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS is universally recognised as the great domestic emergency beverage, the medicinal "Nip-in-Need" so to speak, the drink that pleases the palate and cures functional disorders, restoring the organic balance, so essential to perfect health, and the full enjoyment of life.

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*Portrait specially drawn for the Orchestrelle Company by Joseph Simpson, R.B.A.*

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"No other instrument I have ever heard can approach the Pianola."  
(Signed) **GIACOMO PUCCINI.**

HERE is an opinion that cannot be lightly set aside. It is the firm conviction of the man whose genius has enriched modern music by 'La Bohème,' 'La Tosca,' 'Madame Butterfly,' that the Pianola cannot be approached by any other piano-playing instrument.

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is the device which filled Humperdinck with 'admiration and wonder,' and nearly every other well-known musician has praised it with equal warmth. It is an exclusive feature of the Pianola Piano.

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accents, note by note, the theme or melody of a composition clearly above the accompaniment, and gives notes their true value. It provides a human and perfectly governable touch.

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HIS MAJESTY THE GERMAN EMPEROR



HIS MAJESTY THE KING



## MUSIC.

(Continued from "Art and Drama" Page.)

THE Quinlan Opera Company sends home glowing accounts of its initial success in South Africa, and it looks as though the management had taken the tide at the flood. If we are not mistaken, Lord Howard de Walden, who has come to the assistance of the summer season at the London Opera House, is interested in this venture too. The Coal Strike has affected music: Mr. Denhof's enterprise in presenting the Wagner "Ring" Cycle in the North has involved him in considerable loss, because people who were anxious to attend were unable to rely upon the train service. Until normal conditions are restored, provincial tours, whether musical or theatrical, are bound to suffer. The London Symphony Orchestra has done well to go to America just now, unless the threatened strike matures there.

Lamond is one of the pianists who never fail to attract, for, in addition to the gifts associated with all pianists of the first class, he has a large measure of musical temperament and personality. His readings, however orthodox, seem to be his own, and there are few living men who can appeal more intimately to the emotions and intellect of an audience. He is a rare visitor to London, and it is not surprising to find that his visits are keenly appreciated. He was



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

MILITANT WOMAN IN CHINA: A FEMALE OFFICER IN THE REPUBLICAN ARMY ARRIVING AT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN NANKING. The progressive woman in China finds a more serious outlet for her energies than smashing windows. She takes part in the grim realities of war, not only in the work of tending the wounded, but in the actual firing line, and wearing the ordinary soldier's uniform.

(continued) remarkable volume. Even without these sensational chapters, its account of life in Bolivia and Peru would give it high value as a record of travel.

Mr. Frank Hedges Butler, the founder of the Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom, has received the King's permission, through the Home Office, for members of the Club to fly on their aeroplanes, air-ships and balloons a burgee bearing a portrait of his Majesty and surmounted by a royal crown. On the obverse side of the burgee is the portrait medallion of the King within a wreath of laurel. In the top panel are the crown and the year 1910, the year of royal recognition. On the reverse side are the Union Jack and the year of the Club's foundation, 1901.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

THE WIFE OF THE FOUNDER OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC: MRS. SUN YAT SEN, AND HER SON, MR. SUN FO.

The photograph, which was taken at Nanking, the Republican headquarters, shows Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, the wife of the famous reformer, seated in a rickshaw, with her son, Mr. Sun Fo, standing beside her. She has also two daughters, Miss Sun Yuen, aged sixteen, and Miss Sun Wan, aged fourteen.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

THE DISTINCTION OF SEX IN COSTUME ELIMINATED: CHINESE GIRL-SOLDIERS TALKING TO ONE OF SUN YAT SEN'S BODY-GUARD. In the appearance of the women who have joined the Chinese Republican army there is little to distinguish them from their masculine comrades. They wear the same uniform and have their hair cut short. The fact that many Chinese men are clean-shaven increases the similarity. The photograph was taken at Nanking.

at Bechstein's on Saturday. Schumann's C major Fantasy, played by Sauer earlier in the week, and Beethoven's E flat Sonata showed him in his more restrained and classic mood. Towards the end of the programme he played some Liszt arrangements.

In connection with many excellent photographs appearing in this paper the words "Sport and General" are added by way of acknowledgment. The initiated know that this refers to The Sport and General Press Agency, of 45, Essex Street. We are glad to note that the firm has just received a letter from the Board of Trade Committee on Agriculture, stating that they "have been awarded a Gold Medal in respect of their photographic exhibits of Live Stock at the recent Brussels Exhibition."

# BELL'S THREE NUNS

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"THREE NUNS" is a tobacco as pure and wholesome as fresh air, and can be smoked with immeasurable content alike in the open or beside the cosy ingle.

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CASTLE Collars are faced with strong Irish Linen woven in our Banbridge factory and are our own make throughout. Don't be misled by statements that Cotton Collars are "just as good." LINEN costs three times as much as cotton because it is a stronger, whiter, cleaner and longer stapled fabric, possessing brilliancy and lustre which imparts to Men's Wear that look of distinction not found in the cheaper article.

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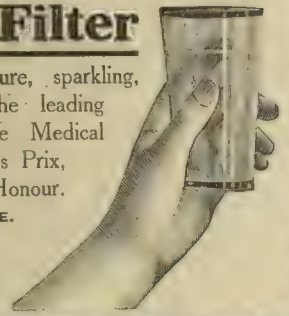
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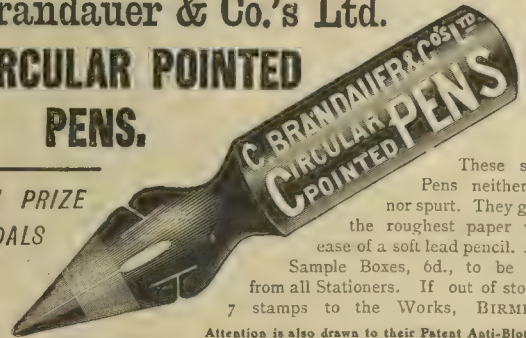
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IT MAY LEAD TO CONSUMPTION.

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There are many people who expect to have a prolonged cold every Spring and Autumn. They are accustomed to it, and regard its disagreeable symptoms as part of the inevitable annoyances of life. They look for the attack to "wear off" in time—and it sometimes does. But every long-standing cold leaves its weakening effects on the system; and specially on the delicate membranes of the lungs. It turns the system into a fertile field for pneumonia, chronic catarrh, or that dread disease—Consumption.

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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

**A Nice Legal Point.** Apropos the recently issued Local Government Board Order against the use of the exhaust cut-out, the legal advisers of the R.A.C. have had under consideration a point of more than passing interest. This is the question of whether such devices as the Gabriel horn and kindred alarm-signals fall within the prohibition imposed by the Order. In the Club's opinion it would seem that if they are fitted behind the silencer, their use is perfectly legal, but if, on the other hand, they are placed between engine and exhaust-box the probability is that they are in contravention of the Order. In the opinion to which I have referred, the very safe statement is made that the question can probably only be settled by the result of a test case, which does not take us very far. Assuming, however, that the Local Government Board, in formulating its Order, had in view only the suppression of that particular type of road-hog who dearly loves to make his presence on the highway known to all and sundry through the medium of objectionable noise, and not to interfere with the decently minded motorist, I imagine that no one is likely to get into trouble on such a purely technical, not to say frivolous, point as that involved in the question of whether a device, unobjectionable in itself, is fitted on the car in one place or another. Technically, if we take the absolute wording of the Order it means that the exhaust-gases are to be

must first pass through the silencer. Therefore, on the face of it, if the gases are passed out through such a sound-instrument *before* they reach the exhaust-box, there is in fact a technical offence committed; and, having in view the keenness of the police authorities to bring the offender against any of the motoring ordinances to book, trouble may possibly accrue to the users of such alarms as those which are habitually fitted conveniently behind the motor; but it scarcely seems likely. It is to be hoped that the Club will not wait until the necessity of fighting a test case arises—presuming that



PROOF OF THEIR ENORMOUS POPULARITY: IN THE CHASSIS-ERECTING SHOP OF THE DAIMLER WORKS.

Some idea of the immensity of the Daimler Company's business may be gathered from this photograph, especially since it shows only one department of the works—namely, the erecting-shop. The cars seen are ready for transfer to the body-fitting department. Much of the company's success is due to the great popularity of the Daimler car in France. Recent statistics showed that of the total number of British-made cars in that country, approximately one-half are Daimlers.

any police authority is inclined to strain at the gnat—but will at once take steps to get the Local Government Board to give an authoritative ruling on the point involved.

The "Road Guide" Controversy.

It had been my intention to leave the "road guide" dispute severely alone, for the time being, at any rate; but in view of the acrimony that has been imparted to the discussion—not officially, but by the partisans of both R.A.C. and A.A., who have fallen victims to the *cacoethes scribendi*—it seems impossible to keep away



SUBJECTED TO A 2000-MILE R.A.C. TEST: A CAR FITTED WITH THE WARLAND DUAL RIM IN A FLOODED ROAD.

The Warland Dual Rim Co. have just completed a very severe 2000-mile test of their Dual Rims under R.A.C. observation, in trying weather. The photograph shows the car on which the wheels were tested passing through 75 yards of flooded road 6 in. deep. The R.A.C. certificate stated, among other things: "No adjustment was made to the device during the trial. No water or other foreign matter entered the tyres or rims. There was no 'creeping.'" The times of changing the rim beat all records. The tyres used were Palmer Cord.

from the subject. As a matter of fact, too, it is so much the question of the moment in automobile circles that I am not sure that I should be justified in ignoring it, so long as there is any possibility of doing good by the expression of opinion or suggestion for settlement. It is all very well for the critics of either body to call down curses on the opponent. That is very easily done, but where there is a breach, or the danger of one occurring, what we really want is some sort of constructive policy. It is easy to talk in platitudes and to express views that the two bodies at issue should come together and discuss a settlement of matters in dispute, and, indeed, it is quite permissible to make such a suggestion once; but, having paused for the effect and none resulting, what, in the name of fortune, is the use of enunciating the pious proposition over and over again? I take it that neither the R.A.C. nor the A.A. really desires to be at loggerheads, and if either could evolve the basis of an agreement they would be only too pleased so to do. If, however, they cannot, then I imagine either or both would be glad of outside assistance in the formulation of some scheme of arrangement. In the present case I do not think that outside assistance will be called upon, because there is a great deal more probability of the two coming together than most people outside the

(Continued overleaf.)



THE MOTOR-CAR IN WAR: THE 7th DEVONS' SPECIAL BRESTON-HUMBER, CARRYING TWO MACHINE-GUNS.

(See Paragraph on another Page.)

passed into the atmosphere through the silencer, and by no other way. They can be ultimately led into the air through a whistle, a siren, or any other device, but they

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**JUDGE** Tyres by their full service—taking rough work with smooth. By this test Wood-Milnes establish their superiority and splendid economy. Read what users of Wood-Milne tyres say. Each letter here quoted is a statement of everyday experience:

**8,700 Miles—Tyre still Running.**—"One of your Steelrubber tyres fitted to the back wheel of my 15 h.p. Argyll had done 8,700 miles when I sold the car. The car has been subsequently seen with the original tyre still fitted. This, I think, is proof of the excellence of your tyres."—G.A.M.

**7,000 Miles—Condition Excellent.**—"Your tyre has run fully 7,000 miles and is still in excellent condition. I consider this exceedingly good, as the tyre is fitted to a seven-seated car weighing nearly two tons."—W.F.

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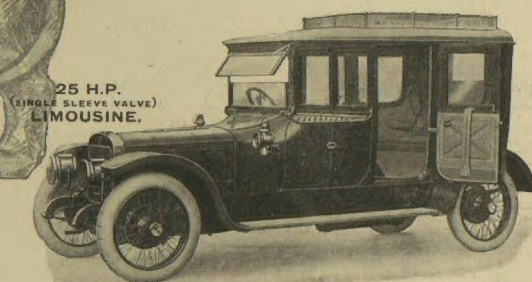
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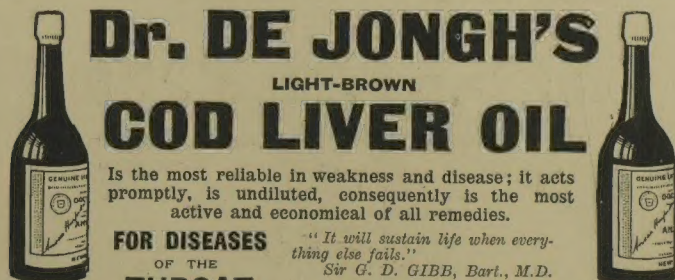
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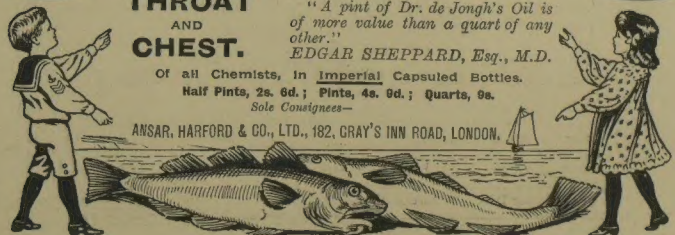
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inner councils have any idea of. In point of fact, both sides are taking steps to appoint delegates to meet with a view of discussing the position as it affects the two. A meeting



DRIVEN MORE THAN 80,000 MILES: A 40-50-H.P. HOTCHKISS CHASSIS BELONGING TO MR. WALTER WINANS.

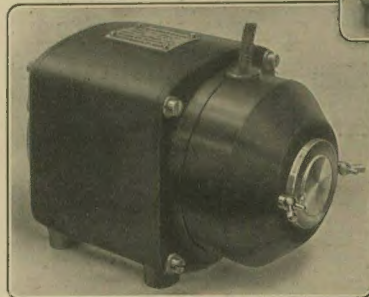
This Hotchkiss chassis has been in Mr. Winans' possession nearly five years, and has covered over 80,000 miles. Mr. Walter Winans is, of course, the well-known American sportsman, famous for his trotting-horses and as a revolver shot.

had been arranged, but it has, I understand, been postponed at the request of one of the parties, pending certain changes in the constitution of its executive. What the terms of reference are, if indeed they have yet been settled, I do not know, nor is it of interest to know, at this present juncture. It is quite sufficient for us to rest content in the knowledge that our two premier bodies are fully as awake to the necessity of negotiating a species of *entente cordiale* as are their critics. It will conduce very greatly to the arrival at an understanding if the partisans will hold their peace for a season, and give the possible negotiations a chance of arriving at fruition without the embittering influence of the pot taunting the kettle with its own particular shade of complexion.

#### A New Rover Model.

One day during the week I was afforded an opportunity of giving a short road test to the new 12-h.p. Rover—and it is really a delightful car. Unfortunately, time was short, and I was only able to try the car over certain suburban roads in the North of London—not but what the test was quite sufficient for the showing off of the car's capabilities, but I say "unfortunately" because I should have liked to have driven the car all day, "for itself alone." For the purposes of trial I am no believer in making a bee-line for such gradients as

Cudham Church Hill. We know sufficiently well that any good car will surmount this sort of thing on its lowest gear; so that merely to drive a car under test up such a hill conveys nothing that we did not know aforetime. Of far more value is it to take the car up certain well-known hills of average severity, and see how it compares with the performance of others tested under similar conditions. With this in view, I first made for West Hill, Highgate. Although the roads were pretty heavy and it was raining hard, the Rover simply romped up on "second," with the throttle no more than half open. Thence I made for the foot of Muswell Hill and put her at it. Again nothing lower than the second speed was needed, and still with little more than half throttle. Quite good enough, I think. Then, the car's slow running on



A NEW ELECTRIC CAR-LIGHTING PLANT.

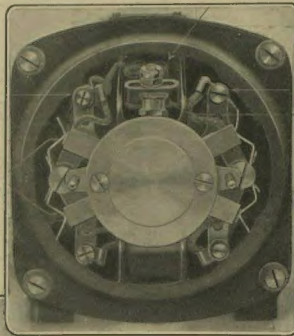
This shows the outside appearance of the Brolt car-lighting dynamo. As will be seen, all the moving parts are entirely protected from dirt and mud while in place on the car, and even the electric leads are enclosed well out of the way of dust and damage.

not the slightest sign of snatching at the transmission. My congratulations to the Rover Company on having produced what is quite a notable car in its class.

#### The Brolt Electric Lighting Set.

Electric lighting for the car is becoming fashionable, which is a long way on the road to universal. Naturally, electrical engineers are giving a lot of attention to the production of

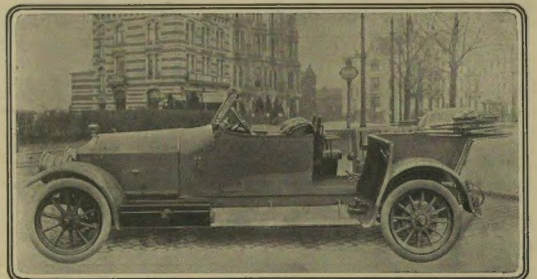
light, efficient sets for car lighting. One of the latest of such sets is the Brolt, for which Messrs. Brown Bros., of Newman Street, W., hold the agency. The dynamo of this set is of the enclosed two-pole type, with two unground poles at right angles to the main poles and with a drum armature running on ball-bearings. The output is regulated by producing a short-circuit when necessary, which has the effect of partially demagnetising the field magnets. It is the lightest set for its output of any of the similar devices now before the public; it is easy to instal; and is, withal, not expensive. It is certainly one that I should not hesitate to recommend to the motorist who is tired of the messy, troublesome gas and oil lamps. W. WHITTALL.



THE BROLT CAR-LIGHTING DYNAMO.

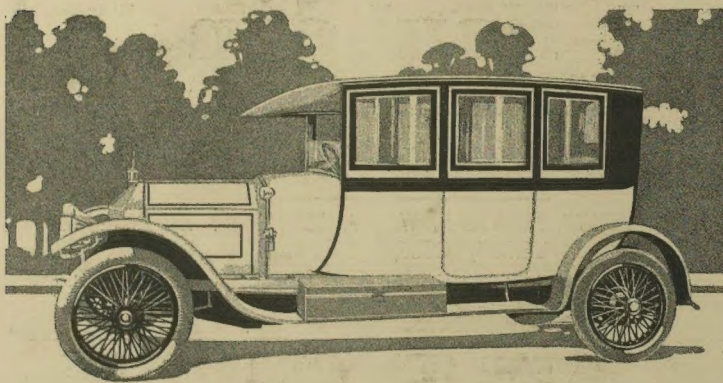
The illustration gives an excellent idea of the internal economy of this extremely efficient dynamo. The simplicity of its arrangement is noteworthy, and the accessibility of its moving parts makes it an ideal machine for its designed purpose.

"top" is a delight. Throttled down to five miles an hour the engine turns as smoothly as at twenty, and with



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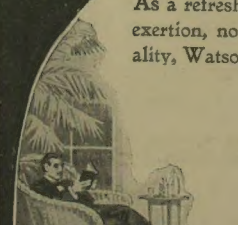
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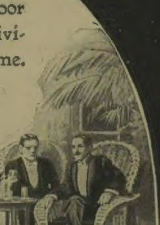
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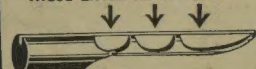
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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of SIR HENRY DAY INGILBY, Bt., of Ripley Castle, near Harrogate, who died on Dec. 5, are proved by his widow, Sir William Ingilby, Bt., brother, and Captain John Ughtred M. Ingilby, nephew, the value of the estate being £248,136. The testator gives personal articles, horses and dogs, and the use of the family plate and jewels to his wife; £500 and his farm stock and crops to his brother; £4000 to his nephew John U. M. Ingilby; and an annuity of £100 to his sister Wilhelmina Ingilby. All the real and the residue of the personal property he settles on his brother for his life, with remainder to his son Captain William Henry Ingilby.

The will (dated Aug. 5, 1911) of SIR HENRY TRENTHAM BUTLIN, Bt., F.R.C.S., of 82, Harley Street, W., who died on Jan. 24, is proved by Dame Annie T. Butlin, widow, and Percival Furnival and Norman Morice, sons-in-law, the value of the property being £90,996. The testator gives £8000, and the personal and household effects to his wife; £15,000 to his son Henry Guy; and an annuity to his coachman. After confirming the settlements on his daughters, Mrs. Furnival and Mrs. Morice, he leaves the residue to his wife for life, and then for his children, his said son bringing into account £10,000.

The will of SURGEON-GENERAL SIR JOHN ANDREWS WOOLFRIES, K.C.B., Hon. Physician to the King, of Woodbury House, Wells, who died on Jan. 12, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £58,894. He leaves £5000 and his orders and medals to his wife for life, and then £500 each to St. George's Hospital, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the London City Mission, the Church Missionary Society, the Women's Mission to Women, the Orphan Working School, the British Medical Benevolent Fund, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes; and the orders and medals to his nephew David Hope Kyd. The residue goes to his wife.

The following important wills have been proved—  
Mr. Henry William Johnson, The Homestead, Hornsey Lane, and 63, King's Cross Road, N. £129,116  
Mr. William Day, the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington £108,102  
Mr. Egerton Knox Laird, Cathcart, Grosvenor Road, Birkenhead £102,819  
Mr. David Garnett, 28, Westcliffe Road, Birkdale £85,187

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

S G MACDERMOTT (Toronto).—There is no solution to your problem after 1. P to B 6th, Q takes R (ch), 2. Kt to B 3rd (dis ch), K to R 5th, and mate is prevented by Q takes Kt. In any case, the key-move is not sufficiently striking.

G P D (Damascus).—Your new problem to hand, with thanks.

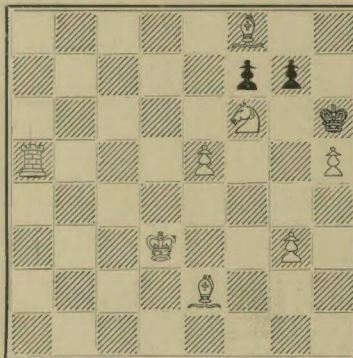
J LESLIE LAIDLAW (Edinburgh).—Your previous contribution is marked for insertion. The further one shall receive our early consideration.

C M S (Barnsley).—We will do as you wish, and consider the effect of the alteration.

N H GREENWAY (San Francisco).—Thanks for your "perpetration," which we hope to find correct.

L F WILD AND OTHERS.—In Problem No. 3538 the defence to 1. Kt to B 7th is 1. Kt to B 7th; and if 1. Q takes P, P to B 8th (a Kt) prevents mate in two more moves.

PROBLEM No. 3540.—By W. H. GUNDRY.  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3532 received from C A M (Penang) and N H Greenway; of No. 3534 from Henry A Seller (Denver, U.S.A.); of No. 3535 from C Field Junior (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.); of No. 3536 from J H Camara (Madeira), Jacob Verrall (Kodmell), and J Hunter (Bath); of No. 3537 from W Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), A W Hamilton Gell (Winslade), J Leslie Laidlaw (Edinburgh), L Schlu (Vienna), and A Newman.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3538 received from F Saavedra (Glasgow), Horatio Baxter (Tayport), W Lillie (Marple), J Cohn (Berlin), J Fowler, L Schlu (Vienna), J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford),

R Worters (Canterbury), E P V (Hereford), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J Churcher (Southampton), R S Nicholls (Willesden), James Gamble (Belfast), J C Gemmell (Campbelltown), Arthur Percy (Wicklow), A W Hamilton Gell (Winslade), and G Threader.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3537.—By C. H. MORANO.

WHITE  
1. Kt to B sq  
2. Kt to Kt 6th  
3. Q to B 4th (mate)  
If Black play 1. P takes P, then 2. Q takes P, and 3. Q to K 3rd (mate).

BLACK  
K to Q 5th  
Any move

## CHESS IN AUSTRIA.

Game played in the Gambit Tournament at Abbazia, between Messrs. LEONHARDT and LOWITZKY.

(King's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Leonhardt.)	BLACK (Mr. Lowitzky.)	WHITE (Mr. Leonhardt.)	BLACK (Mr. Lowitzky.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. R to Q 2nd	Q to Q 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	16. P takes Kt	Q to K 5th (ch)
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	17. K to B 2nd	Q to K 7th (ch)
4. P takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	18. K to Kt 3rd	R takes K
5. B to B 4th	P to H 3rd	19. P to K R 3rd	P to B 6th

Black evidently means to base his defence on counter-attack—often-times as wise a proceeding in chess as in other things.

The position is now in favour of Black, but the value of this move lies in its later influence on the game. In fact, the only chance for White to prolong matters is to exchange at once his Queen for three pieces by 11. P takes Kt, B takes Q, 12. P takes Kt, Q takes P, 13. B takes B.

11. B to Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to B 3rd	20. P takes B P	K R to K sq
12. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B	21. B P takes B	Q to K 8th (ch)
13. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K 4th (ch)	22. K to Kt 2nd	R to K 7th (ch)
14. Q to B 3rd	R to Q sq	23. K to K 3rd	R to K 6 (dis. ch)
		24. K to Kt 3rd	R takes K
		25. K to R 4th	Q to K B 8th
		26. P takes P	R to Q 4th
		27. Q to K 3rd	R to K 4th
		28. Kt to B 3rd	R takes Q
		29. R takes Q	R (K 6) takes P (ch)

White resigns.

The exceedingly interesting experiments on the Influence of Tobacco Smoke on Plants, some photographs illustrating which were published in *The Illustrated London News* of March 2, were made by Professor Dr. Hans Molisch, of the Institute of Plant Physiology, Vienna. By an error of inadvertence, which we regret, mention of his name was omitted in connection with the experiments. Neither Dr. Molisch's name nor his work is unfamiliar to readers of *The Illustrated London News*, who will recall some exceedingly interesting pictures showing the way in which plant life can be forced by the use of a hot bath, so that blossoms are obtained from them when the same plant, exposed to the ordinary temperature of the air, is still a mass of leafless twigs.

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